THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$6.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Bills Introduced—Elevating Medical Profession—Local Acts Passed—Weekly Record of Proceedings Ordered — Trouble Among the Firemen.

(Special Dispatch, to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNELL: Authorizing turnpike, canal and plank road companies to issue bonds, secured by mortgage, and to abandon portions of lines for public use.

Authorizing railroad companies to lease and become lessees with other roads.

By Mr. NAGLE: Prohibiting Justices of the Peace practicing as attorneys.

By Mr. WHITE: Protecting the people of Pennsylvania from empiricism and elevating the standard of the medical profession, which incorporates all medical societies under one State society.

By Mr. GRAHAM: For a State road in Armstrong, Allegheny and Butler counties.

THE INAUGURAL.

By Mr. OSTERHOUT: Resolution for 8,000 copies of the Governor's inaugural. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill increasing West Pittsburgh borough tax. Passed.

Also, the bill incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WHITE: Referring the bill reorganizing the treasury to the Retrenchment and Reform committee. Agreed.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: For printing the Governor's inaugural, Auditor General's and Treasurer's reports. Lost.

By Mr. DIMMICK: Authorizing the appointment of a standing committee on mining. Adopted.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

The SPEAKER announced that the Constitution required the printing of proceedings, but no record had been furnished to date.

The Chairman of the special committee replied that arrangements were on foot.

The SPEAKER further announced that until arrangements were completed he should direct the weekly publication of the House Journal by the State Printer, agreeably to the Constitution.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CRAIG: Restoring spring elections.

By Mr. BUNN; Allowing the specification of eight per cent. on promissory notes.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Relative to Gas Inspector and gas metres in Allegheny.

By Mr. HERR: Incorporating Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. WALTON: Incorporating Allegheny Mirror Printing Company.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FIREMEN.

Since the refusal of the Harrisburg firemen to participate in the procession of yesterday, bad feeling has existed between them and the visiting companies from Philadelphia. Some of the difficulties appear to have commenced about admission to the inauguration ball, where some of the Good Will men say they were attacked. At a later hour two parties of the Good Will and of Harrisburghers came in conflict at Jones' house, and a fight ensued, during which at least one Harrisburg fireman was seriously injured, and a Philadelphian, named M'Cormick, severely cut. Another fight took place near the depot.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature—Message of Governor Stevenson.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, January 19.—Governor Stevenson's message to the Legislature is a very able document. The finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition, and she has made rapid progress in material development and increase of population, despite the losses of the late war. Upon the subject of political disabilities the Governor is very liberal. He recommends the repeal of the attorneys, teachers and suitors' test oaths. Referring to immigration he says the State of West Virginia is adapted to a much greater variety of cultivation than that of the Northwestern or Southern States, the seasons being remarkably regular, and the climate proverbially healthy, while its proximity to the great markets of the country, gives an advantage possessed by none of those States. It cannot be doubted that were these facts extensively known, thousands who now locate in the far west, would find more desirable homes in West Virginia. He closes by especially commending to their care the interest of the free schools.

TENNESSEE.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad—Negro Suffrage in the Constitutional Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 19.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day. On final reading it was amended so as to prevent the owners of land from being divested of their rights until the trustees shall fully satisfy the judgment rendered in their favor on the terms agreed upon for the right of way; also fixing five per cent of taxable property as the limit any county, town or city shall donate or subscribe to said road, and providing that the statutory liens on roads purchased under the fifth section held by the State shall not be impaired by such purchase.

In the Constitutional Convention today the minority of the Committee on Suffrage reported against permitting colored men to vote, unless the subject was submitted as an independent proposition to the people and approved by them. The report, together with the majority report favoring suffrage without regard to color, and against submitting colored suffrage as an independent proposition, was ordered to be filed.

CANADA.

Duty on Coal—The Red River Rebellion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OTTAWA, January 19.—The Ministry have taken up the question of Mr. Armand's mission to Washington. A deduction, if possible, will be obtained on the duty on coal.

There appears no room to doubt that the negotiations of Vicar General Thibault and Colonel Desalaberry will result in the sending of a deputation of half-breeds from Red River to Ottawa, and that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the half-breeds and Canadians will be accomplished before the meeting of Parliament.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature — Progress of Reorganization.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, January 19.—The Senate met at ten, took recess to twelve, and then adjourned until Monday next.

House was called to order at twelve o'clock, and one member qualified. No more appearing, an order was read from Governor Bullock, approved by General Terry, for a recess until Monday, pending the investigation by the Board of Officers. The latter met this morning, but counsel for the defense not being ready with their argument, adjourned until to-morrow.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Franking Privilege—The Virginia Bill Further Discussed and Amended—Adjournment Without Final Action. HOUSE: League Island Navy Bill Further Considered—Reply to Mr. Dawes on the Question of Extravagance—The Pension and Military Academy Bills.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1870.

SENATE.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The President submitted report adopted by the late Louisville Convention in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce setting forth that the harbor of New York is threatened by a neighboring State with encroachment, the effect of which would diminish by two square miles the circuit of the harbor and the creation of an impediment to the influx and reflux of the tide, which itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of citizens of New York against the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy, as not conducive to loyalty, security or economy. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented, creating considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Drake, Conkling, Ramsey and Howe favored the object of the petitions, and Mr. Thayer expressed the belief that it was improper for the Post-office Department to undertake to bring about legislation by the circulation of the grossest misrepresentations of fact, in the shape of circulars to postmasters looking to the purpose of the petitions.

The petitions were referred.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a memorial intended to call the attention of Congress to violations of the revenue laws, whereby large quantities of merchandise were smuggled into the United States by a class of swindlers and horsethieves who infested a portion of the territory which includes the city of Matamoras, known as "the free belt." The loss of revenue to the United States by this unlawful traffic was estimated at $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually. Official correspondence had resulted in the refusal by the Mexican Government to abolish "the free belt," and some remedy for the evil was now imperative. In view of its importance, he moved the memorial be tabled and printed, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POMEROY, by request. Granting land to aid in the construction of the Republican Valley Railroad in Kansas. Refered.

By Mr. OSBORN: Granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad in Florida.

By Mr. ROSS: Granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lawrence and Kansas Railroad and Telegraph line.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the bill allowing States to determine the qualifications of witnesses in United States Courts, the Committee believing it would be dangerous to give States this power.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

The Virginia bill was then taken up.

Mr. NORTON continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, in favor of the bill.

Mr. MORTON rose to correct a statement made by Mr. Norton, that a military commission was now in session in Georgia to pass upon the qualifications of members elected to the Legislature. By the terms of the act of Congress the military commander was commissioned to pass upon the qualifications of those members who were to take seats in the Legislature. General Terry had appointed certain persons to take evidence and communicate to him the result of their investigations. They were not appointed to try any one, but simply to obtain information in order to prevent persons not qualified to take the oath required by Congress from committing perjury.

Mr. MORTON said his complaint was based upon the interference of the military commander with the civil administration in the State of Georgia, and he believed the telegraphic dispatches of the press furnished sufficient reasons for an official inquiry by the President of the United States into the affairs of Georgia and other States in the South. He thought it unbecoming the Senate to discuss the imposition of fundamental conditions upon a State while these infractions of law were being daily perpetrated in its name. The newspapers this morning contained information that General Ames had been elected United States Senator from Mississippi, yet this man was not even a citizen of that State, but by virtue of his position as General of the United States he was enabled to control and manipulate the State elections and its civil affairs. In regard to the imposition of fundamental conditions, he believed the effort now made was only calculated to enfeeble the Union and postpone the day of reconciliation, and he entreated Senators to return to their ancient principles, without adherence to which no free government could live.

Mr. DAVIS said various memorials had been introduced during the present discussion, which the Judiciary Committee had had no opportunity of considering, and that the House bill had never been before the Committee, and he therefore moved to refer the bill to that Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to the Senate to dispose of the bill upon its merits, in order to take up other important measures of legislation upon which the public interests urgently required prompt action. If the majority of the Senate had determined that a State which had complied with all conditions should not be admitted, let them say so directly. The time of the Senate had been consumed by the hour in discussing the character of a single individual, the Governor of Virginia. But it should not be forgotten that the Senate had confirmed Governor Bullock, who had made speeches against the dominant party, but men who had shot down our brothers in the field. If the understanding was that no such men should take part in the new State governments, it was a new understanding, for all previous legislation had been framed with a view that rebels should take part in the new governments. The States already reconstructed were admitted on this basis.

Mr. SUMNER said he was not in favor of the action proposed by the Senator from Illinois, who would admit to the Union a State still smoking with rebellion. He asserted that the late election in Virginia was a huge fraud, and that the people had voted for Gov. Walker for the purpose of embittering the loyal and through him to nullify the new Constitution, trampling out the proposed system of free schools.

After further discussion Mr. MORTON favored the amendment of the bill so as to declare specifically that the adoption of her Constitution as a whole in good faith was a condition of Virginia's admission. Such a provision would be preferable to Mr. Edmunds' amendment, because of its more general character, for it would prevent the nullification of any material part of the Constitution, particularly the common school provision and that relating to the school fund. He would have Virginia appreciate the fact that a violation of the terms of admission would compel Congress to deal with her; that by the simple act of admission the State did not pass beyond the control of Congress. If the people there understood that Congress was in earnest, there would be ample security for all loyal people in the State.

Mr. HOWARD inquired as to the means by which a remedy for a breach of the condition would be applied?

Mr. MORTON said he could not undertake to say now, but when the proper time arrived it would be for Congress to determine the character and extent of the redress. This had been the course adopted with regard to Georgia, which, after reconstruction, had been remanded to her former state.

Mr. DRAKE declared his opposition to the admission of Virginia while the XVth Amendment was still pending. He therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until February 28th.

A motion for executive session was lost —32 to 28.

At the suggestion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the motions of Messrs. Wilson and Drake were withdrawn and the Senate voted on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to require the imposition of an oath upon the State officers that they are eligible under the XIVth Amendment, which was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 18, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, McDonald, Morrill, (Me.,) Morrill (Vt.,) Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Willy, Wilson—45.

Nays—Messrs Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Terry, Fowler, Hamilton, Kellogg, McCreery, Norton, Ross, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers—16.

Mr. Nye voted aye and afterwards changed his vote, remarking that the Judiciary Committee had deserted their ground, and he followed the example.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered an amendment to add the words "that the first clause of this act shall take effect on March 1st, 1870, and the residue thereof on its passage." He said this amendment would prevent the admission of Senators and Representatives from Virginia into Congress until March 1st. That in the meantime, by the taking of the oath required, legislation would be proceeded with and the possibility of the Legislature repealing its ratification of XVth Amendment avoided.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate at 4 40, by a vote of 34 to 26, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the General of the Army was directed to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what authority, Generals Ruger and Haines and Major Goodfellow are acting as a Commission of Elections in the Georgia Legislature.

On motion of Mr. TERRY, the Committee on Pensions was instructed to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States between the 3d of March, 1865, and 6th of June, 1866.

The Secretary of War was directed to consider and report on the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, Lake Michigan.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. STILES introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April.

Mr. BENJAMIN, Mo., moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—yeas 72, nays 83.

Mr. STILES moved the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

The motion was seconded—yeas 76, nays 66

The resolution was then rejected—yeas 74, nays 94.

Mr. CREBS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing for a board of military officers for hearing and deciding claims of officers and soldiers for monthly pay, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt act, by exempting from its provisions certain interests in life insurance policies. Referred.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to provide for the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. RANDALL, in order to obviate the objections made yesterday by Mr. Dawes, offered an amendment, providing that the proceeds of all sales shall be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Wis., accepted that as a substitute for his own.

Mr. PAINE had read a letter from E. B. Hale, of Cleveland, protesting against the burden of taxation, and stating that business there was dead, the streets paralyzed, and a strong under current setting in against the Administration in the matter of taxes. The people were being ground to powder, and if the future brought on an explosion it was not to be wondered at.

Mr. KELLY made a speech in reply to that of Mr. Dawes yesterday. He said that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had been pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, and had been taking an unfair standard of comparison when he compared the estimates for the year with the appropriations of last year.

Mr. DICKEY replied to the speech of Mr. Dawes, charging extravagance on the administration. The estimates made were merely to execute the laws of Congress. The increase of $29,000,000 which the gentleman spoke of yesterday, included $11,000,000 for pensions. Is "the other end of the avenue" responsible for that? Was the Treasury Department responsible for the $6,000,000 increase in estimates, caused by the expense of public buildings ordered by Congress, post-offices in New York and Boston and other buildings all over the country? It was not for administrative officers to nullify the laws of Congress by refusing to execute them. $51,000 of the increase was in the estimate of the Congressional Printer. Were the departments responsible for that? Congress had authorized extravagance and should take responsibility of it. $90,000 of the increase was for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims. If Congress did not want to pay such judgments, the Court should be abolished, but they should not be charged against the administration. There was a general deficiency of $4,000,000. The gentleman from Massachusetts should not have drawn the comparison he did between those estimates and the last estimates of Andrew Johnson's administration, because the latter were to apply to the successor, and because the estimates for the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration were $372,000,000, and its actual expenditures $325,000,000. He would go as far as the gentleman from Massachusetts dare go to cut down public expenditures. It was a gross mistake to make the charge of extravagance against "the other end of the avenue." Economy should begin in the House. These appropriations were usually and generally created under laws passed by Congress, and not at the solicitation of "the other end of the avenue." They should strike at the laws and not charge their own sins upon their servants.

The morning hour expired at two o'clock and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution for the continuance of the income tax, which, after explanation by him, was passed. It reads as follows:

Resolved &c., That whereas doubts have arisen and conflicting decisions been made in different departments of the Government in regard to the construction of the laws relating to the tax on incomes, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the acts relating to that subject that all persons are liable to the payment of their proper income tax accruing and to accrue for and during and up to the end of the year 1870; and that the assessment and collection of any such tax in the year 1870, and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January 1871, may under the existing provisions of the law be made in the last mentioned year.

PENSION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Myers in the chair, on the Pension bill, which appropriates for army invalid pensions $9,837,000; revolutionary pensions $19,680,562; navy invalid pensions $147,463; navy pensions of widows $334,475—to al $30,000,000.

Mr. KELSEY, of N. Y., explained the cause of the increase over last year.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech in criticism of the manner of the administration of the Treasury Department.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to strike from the bill the proviso for the transfer of the navy pension fund into the Treasury, and for the payment of those pensions the same as army pensions.

After discussion the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House,

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The Committee took up the West Point Academy bill, which appropriates $315,269.

Mr. LOGAN desired it postponed until action was taken on the bill he had introduced abolishing longevity, rations, &c., in the army and establishing regular grades of pay.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose and the Pension bill was reported.

PETITIONS, &C.

Petitions for the repeal of the franking privilege and of the iron manufacturers of Youngstown, Ohio, against the reduction of the tax on iron were presented.

Mr. COX offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report as to the establishment of a National School of Agriculture and mechanical arts pertaining thereto. Adopted.

Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Mr. Merriman has been elected State Treasurer by the Maryland Legislature.

—Rt. Rev. Carleton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, died on Tuesday evening.

—President Grant gave his second State dinner last night, in honor of the Supreme Court.

—J. T. Gilson, of the Hyde Park Bank, was robbed in the street in Boston, Tuesday night, of $3,500.

—Robert Rusting has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey.

—No reliable information has yet been received of the election of U. S. Senators by the Mississippi Legislature.

—Resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. E. M. Stanton were passed by the Maine Legislature yesterday.

—The coopers to the number of eight or nine hundred, in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, are on a strike for higher wages.

—The Iowa Senate passed the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by a vote of 44 to 6. The House will pass on the question to-day.

—The Government yesterday purchased $2,000,000 worth of bonds. About $7,000,000 were offered at from 113 97-200 to 114 99-100.

—The regular semi-annual State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic was in session at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

—The stocks of liquors of eight prominent firms in Newburg, N. Y., have been seized by revenue officers for violations of the revenue law.

—Wallace, the forger, was taken back to Cleveland yesterday. He admits the fraudulent use of H. B. Paine's name to the amount of $20,000.

—Hon. William Radford, a prominent Democrat, and ex-Congressman from Tenth New York district, died suddenly at Yonkers, Tuesday night.

—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio was in session at Columbus yesterday. The newly elected officers were installed to-day.

—The loss by fires in St. Louis during the first half of January amounts to $114,685; insurance $174,000. Probable loss to insurance companies $95,580.

—The skating tournament at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, for the championship of the State, closed Monday night. Benjamin Seery, of Milwaukee, won the belt.

—The House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature discussed the XVth Constitutional Amendment yesterday. A vote will probably be taken to-day.

—Letters of Senators Carpenter and Ross were read in the Suffrage Convention at Washington, yesterday, expressing their hearty sympathy in the movement.

—William Kriel, the wife murderer, will be hung at Louisville to-morrow, unless his friends succeed in inducing the Governor to commute his sentence.

—The Grand Army of the Republic of New York has chosen Edward B. Lansing, of Auburn, Grand Commander, in place of Gen. Sickles, whose term expired.

—At New York, yesterday, Rebecca Ult was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing Thomas Barrett. Upon hearing the verdict she swooned.

—At the annual conference of the Connecticut Temperance Union, yesterday, Senator Buckingham was re-elected President. The reports indicated gratifying progress during last year.

—In the U. S. Senate to-day Senator Anthony, on behalf of Rhode Island, will present to Congress the statue of Gen. Greene, for the gallery of statues in old hall of the House of Representatives.

—The two Houses of the Iowa Legislature, in joint convention, have ratified the election of Hon. George G. Wright, United States Senator for the long term, and J. B. Howell, editor of the Keokuk *Gate City*, for the short term.

—The Minnesota Editorial Convention was called to meet at St. Paul on Tuesday, but owing to the severe blockade the attendance was so small that but little business was transacted. It will meet again on the first Tuesday in June.

—During a fight on the Memphis levee yesterday, between two roustabouts named Jesse Johnson and Dave Bradley, negroes, the former drew a sheath knife and stabbed the latter three times, mortally wounding him. Johnson escaped.

—Upon the acquittal, at Louisville, of Jacob Johnson, negro, tried for rape, Mrs. Louisa Henderson, the victim, fired at him in open court, the ball grazing his head and taking off part of his ear. Great consternation and excitement prevailed.

—The trial of Warren Bellows for the murder of Alexander Clinton, at Port Jervis, in August last, began at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., on Tuesday. The testimony indicates that the prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time of com mitting the homicide.

—Secretary of State Fish has called to attention of Congress that indemnity has been received from the government of China, amounting now in the aggregate to $1,165,000, with accrued interest, or with premium will amount to the further sum of $120,000. A claim against the fund was allowed by Congress and paid by the Secretary of State to Mott & Co., amounting to $382,452.

—A letter dated Pembina, January 5th, confirms the previous report of the commencement of the Sioux movement upon the insurgents. The Indians had got within a short distance of Fort Garry, but were turned back by Riel's persuasions. The letter states that the English half breeds are holding meetings to discuss the propriety of making common cause with the French.

—The Erie Railroad strikers at Jersey City remain firm, and there are rumors that a majority of the Erie mechanics at Susquehanna, Port Jervis and Buffalo have determined on their example. It is presumed the association of the Locomotive Brotherhood at Port Jervis decided on Saturday evening to do no more repairing on the Erie engines, as that would interfere with the strikers.

—In the Alabama Legislature the bill taxing railroads and their property for the benefit of the State and exempting them from county tax was discussed. Bills were introduced repealing all lottery charters and to expedite the building of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. In the House, Brown, recently elected, Democrat, was sworn in. All the bills introduced were of a local nature.

—The American Colonization Society held their annual meeting yesterday at Washington. The balance in the treasury is only $1,640, and the demands upon the Society cannot be met without increased contributions. Letters from citizens and new settlers in Liberia state their general and hearty satisfaction with the country and that they are better and happier than they were in the United States.

—The Montreal (Canada) authorities having failed to capture Caldwell, have instituted inquiry as to the circumstances connected with his escape from the Court House, and the evidence of five witnesses has already been taken. The *modus operandi* by which the escape was carried out and effected has been already established, but the depositions are withheld from publication, as they will be made the foundation for criminal proceedings against certain parties.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Gold Clique Investigation—The Letter Carriers—Suffrage Convention—Resisting the Revenue in South Carolina—Ocean Mail Service—The International Exposition.

(By Tele raph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1870.

THE GOLD CLIQUE.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day examined Messrs. Enos and Chapin, Wall street brokers, relative to their operations in gold for the clique. Fisk or Gould will appear on Saturday.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

The delegates to the Letter Carriers' Convention called on the President today, and were assured he regarded their present salaries insufficient, and that he was in favor of seeing labor always amply rewarded.

OUTRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has received an official letter concerning recent outrages in Spartansburg county, South Carolina. The officers and soldiers who destroyed some stills were surrounded at night in a citizen's house by about one hundred men, who made hostile demonstrations, but no attack, and demanded the surrender of a man who had been arrested, as also of Deputy Collector Turner. To avoid bloodshed, the prisoner was given up, which satisfied the crowd, most of whom soon left. Some remained, however, and shot a sentinel and a man going for water, and wounded three horses. Next morning the party returned to town. A force of fifty men is desired to bring the county to complete subjection.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Creswell has made arrangements for an additional weekly dispatch of mails from New York to Great Britian by steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company, thus securing regular tri-weekly steamship service from New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Hamburg Co. not only accept the reduced rates of sea postage established for the United States and British mails by the late Postal Convention with Great Britain as full compensation, but have consented to carry direct mails to Cherbourg at a compensation of six cents per ounce for letters, equal to two cents per single letter, thus establishing an ocean penny postage to France as well as to Great Britain.

THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The Universal Suffrage Association continued in session to-day. A committee was appointed to wait on the President and enlist his sympathies in behalf of the objects of the Convention. Senator Pomeroy and Representative Axtell were among the speakers. A resolution was adopted favoring the extension of woman suffrage to females. One sympathizing with Harriet Beecher Stowe, because she had been assailed for the honest performance of a seeming duty, was tabled by a large majority.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to day, the case of the St. Louis Public Schools versus D. K. Risley and others, and sailor versus Mary Schaltholer and others, were argued.

The court having overruled a motion to rescind the order assigning it for immediate argument, the case of the Mississrahan claim was argued to-day upon its merits.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The committee to urge the passage of a bill granting a charter for an international exposition in Washigton, had a conference at the Capitol to-day with the Senators, during which it was stated no money was desired from Congress, but only the national sanction. The committee accepted a provision in the bill preventing its becoming a law until $2,500,000 were subscribed and paid in.

ORDER REVOKED.

The order relieving Captain Carlton from duty as Professor of Military Science at Miami University has been revoked.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Execution of the Murder Trauppmann—Examination in the Case of Pierre Bonaparte—Seizure of Belgian Journals—Serious Strike of Workmen—Disorder in Spain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 19.—Trauppmann was executed at seven o'clock this morning. The execution was witnessed by a great crowd, who taunted and yelled at Trauphmann as he mounted the scaffold. The culprit was pale, but ascended composedly, and with a firm step. After embracing the priest, he cried out in a loud voice, "I persist that I have accomplices." These were the last words he uttered. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against disorder. The police and military were on the ground in great force, but their services have not been needed up to this hour, 7:30 A. M.

Copies of certain Belgian journals, intended for circulation in France, have been intercepted and seized by the French authorities. This act, coming after the declaration that foreign journals were to be freed from censorship, excites surprise, and the radical journals charge the Government with inconsistency and bad faith.

The preliminary examination of witnesses in the case of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, charged with the murder of Victor Noir, has commenced before the Police Court and will probably be completed this week. Rochefort has been summoned to appear before the court on Saturday as a witness. The High Court of Justice will be convened in a few days to try the accused.

The *Debats* is informed that Prince Gortschakoff has instructed the Russian Ambassador here to convey to Count D'Arn the especial congratulations of the Russian Government on his accession to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ten thousand men have struck and quit work at Crenzal. They have made no further demonstration yet. President Schneider, of the Corps Legislatif, who is proprietor of the works at Crenzal, goes there to-night. The strike is considered a grave affair.

All symptoms of agitation have disappeared and the city is perfectly tranquil to-night.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 19.—Serious disturbances are reported at Baltinas. The municipal authorities were attacked by a mob. The troops interfered and quelled the riot.

Prince Enrique De Bourbon publicly accuses General Prim with having conspired with Queen Isabella, but his statements are not credited.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived to day.

BREMEN, Jan. 19.—The steamship Frankfort, from New Orleans, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 19—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92⅝; 92¾ account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20 bonds: 62⅜, 87; 65⅜, old, 86¾; 67⅜, 85¾; 10-40s, 84⅛. Stocks dull; Erties, 18; Illinois Central, 104⅛; Atlantic & Great Western, 26¾.

LONDON, Jan. 19—The impending Russian loan is depressing the money market here.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—Bonds firm at 91¾.

ANTWERP, January 19.— Petroleum firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, January 17. — Cotton closed quiet; quotations unchanged.

NEW YORK CITY.

Fenian Rumors—Another Canada Raid Intended—Convict at Large—Gold Ring Developments—News from Hayti—Railroad Dividends—Fall of Buildings—Bonds Obtained by Fraud—Cuban Sympathy Meeting—Warrants Issued for Non-Payment of Revenue Tax.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 19, 1870.

FENIAN RUMORS.

There are rumors of a new Fenian expedition to Canada. Some of the leading spirits of the brotherhood are in New York and are busy at a mysterious project. A communication has been received from Ireland reporting the state of affairs there. The men enrolled in the brotherhood in Ireland express their willingness to revolt just as soon as their brethren here strike Canada. Preparations are being made for the event, and large quantities of arms are daily forwarded to Ireland. In the city of Cork fifteen thousand men are enrolled; and there is scarcely a doubt that from 40,000 to 50,000 men in Ireland are available for immediate active service if called on.

CONVICT AT LARGE.

R. D. Bogert, charged with having stolen ten thousand dollars from the safe in the paymaster's office in the receiving ship Vermont, with having made false entry in books of payment, and desertion while serving as paymaster's clerk, was found guilty of all the charges before a general court martial, convened at New York by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 22, 1869. The Court sentenced Bogert to be confined three years in the penitentiary, to forfeit all pay due him, and to be dishonorably discharged from the navy. Secretary Robeson directed him to be re-delivered into custody of the United States Marshal from whom he was received July 26th, 1869. Bogert is now at large.

CUBAN SYMPATHY MEETING.

An immense mass meeting in favor of Cuban independence was held this evening at Cooper Institute. Many of the most prominent citizens were on the platform. Horace Greeley presided and made a speech favoring belligerent rights to Cuba. He also announced that Gerrit Smith had contributed $1,000 to the cause of Cuba. Cassius M. Clay made a speech relating mainly to himself, and was in consequence not favorably received. Addresses were also made by Colonel Tomlinson and others. Resolutions written by Clay and adopted expressing sympathy for the Cubans and urging the Administration to recognize their belligerent rights. The Chairman read a resolution favoring the establishment of a Cuban Charitable Aid Society, which was tabled, and the meeting several after separated.

REVENUE WARRANTS.

This morning warrants were issued for the arrest of some thirty merchants doing business in the 32d District, who are charged with not paying the special tax levied upon their business. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of twelve citizens who have not paid the amount of their income tax.

This action was taken at the instance of the Collector of the District.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Messrs. James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould promise to go to Washington, on Saturday, to be examined with reference to the great gold corner case of the 1st of September. The alleged partner, Corbin, still continues to be too ill to be examined. Some rather remarkable developments are expected from his managers.

FROM HAYTI.

News direct from Hayti to the 21 inst. has been received. The revolutionists held quiet possession of Port au Prince and the people were cheerfully accepting the new order of affairs. Salnave had made good his escape. It was thought he had gone to San Domingo. Fourteen of his adherents had been executed in the woods near Miragoane by order of the revolutionary General.

FALL OF BUILDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon a row of three unfinished three story brick buildings in Division avenue, near Rodney street, Williamsburg, fell with a loud crash and several workmen were buried. One was killed, three seriously and several others slightly injured.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company held a meeting to day and declared the following dividends, payable on the 15th of February: 3 per cent. cash, 7 per cent. stock on the common stock, and 1¼ cash and 3½ on the preferred stock.

FALSE PRETENSE.

Yesterday afternoon some persons entered the office of W. Bailey Lang & Co., 54 Cliff street, and by false representations obtained fifteen bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company valued at $1,000 each.

New York Canal Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ROCHESTER, January 19.—The State Canal Convention assembled to-day. Nathaniel Sands, of New York, was chosen President. Ex-President Fillmore and fifty others are Vice Presidents. Delegations from Toledo, Ohio, were present to participate in the action of the Convention. Horatio Seymour spoke at length, advocating the abolition of the contract system, placing full power in the hands of the Canal Commissioners, reduction of the rates of toll, and if necessery to receive the trade of the West, their entire abolition.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted unanimously that upon the preservation of the canals and the increase of their trade depend the future prosperity of the State, denouncing the present contract system of repairs as insufficient and grossly corrupt and should be abolished; that the canals must be immediately put in a state of efficient repair and such system adopted as to provide against the possibility of disastrous floods, and that the annual tolls on such freight as is competed for by other routes must be reduced to such rates as to render competition impossible; that a bill to secure these benefits be presented to the Legislature; that the canal debt should be funded over a period of eighteen years, and Congress be requested to repeal the law imposing tonnage on boats. Adjourned *sine die.*

The Steamboatmen's Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The Steamboatmen's Convention adjourned until to-morrow, without transacting any business. There are few delegates from abroad. New Orleans, Pittsburgh and St. Louis are represented. Cincinnati and Louisville delegates are expected to-morrow. The object of the Convention is to take steps to procure from Congress a separate navigation law for the western and southern rivers, and in the event of failure, to effect a modification of existing laws so as to make them applicable to river navigation.

The High Water at Cincinnati.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 19.—River is 55 feet two inches, the same as last night. It was an inch higher this morning. The depot floor and a considerable portion of the track of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road are under water, but passengers are received at Harriet street. The trains on all the roads are running regularly. The Ohio and Mississippi road is damaged at Lawrenceburg, but they run trains on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road to that point.

—The Southern people are watching with intense interest the cotton tax case now pending before the Supreme Court. They argue that if cotton can thus be taxed, in contra distinction to products of other States, that the cotton States are outside the pale of Constitutional equality and in constant peril of confiscation and ruin. The decision will have great bearing on the next planting.

—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Ferry Company having applied for a renewal of their lease, which expires in May next, answer has been returned that the only condition upon which such renewal can be obtained from the city of New York is the reduction of the fares for passengers to one cent and for vehicles to one-half present rates.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE Emperor of Austria instructs his children in penmanship and arithmetic.

THE King of Prussia smokes, every day, from ten to fifteen very strong cigars.

BISMARCK has recently lost a great deal of money by unlucky corn speculations.

GEN. CLUSERET is the New York correspondent of Rochefort's *Marseillaise.*

FRANCOIS GUIZOT, the veteran French statesman and author, takes but one meal daily.

AN aged medicant has been arrested at Bayonne, France, who carried eight thousand dollars in gold about his person.

ADELAIDE RISTORI has purchased a very fine residence on the Boulevard Malesherbes in Paris, where she will spend the winter.

THE storekeepers of Rome are disgusted because the meeting of the Ecumenical Council has only caused an influx of fifteen thousand str

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¼.

RHODE ISLAND ratified the XVth Article two days ago. Only two States more are needed—and we have four to choose from.

THE Republican press of Philadelphia begins to worry over the possible defeat of the Police bill for that city. Have they just heard the news? One would think so. But then those journals, for the most part, know as little as they are known, in the politics of the Commonwealth.

NOT ONLY the Republican party, but the whole country, are indebted to Mr. DAWES for his frank and bold denunciation, on the floor of Congress the other day, of a policy of reckless expenditure. We printed a synopsis of his speech yesterday, and take the earliest moment to say to him that the people are with him.

KENTUCKY was convulsed last week from centre to circumference. The occasion was an acrimonious debate in her Legislature, upon the question whether a proposal, for the special exemption from the peddler's tax of a confederate soldier who had lost both eyes at Chickamauga, should be so amended as to include an Union soldier who lost his eyes on the same field. The amendment killed the original motion, and Kentucky mothers once more hushed their babes to sleep.

A NUMBER of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who signed a paper recommending B. F. Brewster for a Cabinet position have sent word to the President withdrawing their endorsement, stating that their signatures were obtained under peculiar circumstances.—*Washington telegram.*

"Peculiar circumstances!" Here is another circumlocution. We have all discovered the occult meaning of "substantial advantages," but are we ever to know what was the precise peculiarity of the circumstances referred to? Not unless enlightened by either Mr. Brewster, or his friend Lowry, whose habitual familiarity with "peculiar circumstances" has long been a matter of public notoriety.

THE PARTY of "retrenchment and reform" have been heard from again at Harrisburg. On the motion in the House, on Tuesday, to take up the bill increasing the salary of the Governor from $5,000 to $7,000, five of these special friends of economy, viz: Bowman, (Erie,) Coray, (Luzerne,) Godschalk, Herr and Wiley (Lancaster) *voted for it*, and four of the same snug party, viz: Messrs. Ames, (Crawford,) Buffington, (Washington,) McCreary, (Erie,) and Reinohl (Lancaster) *dodged*. Only four of the original thirteen had the courage or the honesty to support economy with their votes. The motion was defeated without the help of the other nine, and against the votes of most of them.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.

JAY COOKE & Co. estimate the amount of our bonds now held in Europe, and which have been transferred since 1862, at one thousand millions of dollars. In addition to this there are now held in Europe State and municipal bonds, and railway and mining bonds and stocks, &c. To the aggregate amount of $465,500,000, amounting in all to a foreign indebtedness of $1,465,500,000, the interest on which, at six per cent. amounts to the enormous sum of $87,830,000 per annum, in gold.

But this is not the worst; for the huge aggregate is increasing rapidly—bartered away in exchange for things which perish in the using, and the greater part of which we ought to produce at home.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the imports of this country were $417,351,765 in gold, not making any allowance for undervaluations, which are enormous; the exports and re-exports $386,519,344 in gold, leaving against us a balance of $130,832,421. It is to adjust such balances that these national, State and other securities are carried to Europe, there to lie as so many mortgages against this country. Our merchants use these securities as money wherewith to purchase merchandise. Not a dollar in gold has been brought into the country in exchange for them; but, on the contrary, during the last fiscal year, as shown by official reports, the country lost $37,483,704 through its commercial transactions with foreigners, that being the difference between the exports and imports of gold.

We talk about returning to specie payments. Does such an exhibit as this show any hopeful progress in that direction? We need not indulge in any such delusive dream until our financial agents are enabled to show a better balance sheet than this in the transactions of our merchants with the world outside.

And yet we have those among us, even in the halls of Congress, who would, if they could, open still wider the gates through which the wealth of the nation is flowing out. They would have still freer trade, and would purchase millions upon millions of the products of the industry of Europe more than we do now, because, forsooth, they imagine they could get them a little cheaper than our manufacturers and artizans are yet able to produce them. Look at the foregoing figures, you who oppose restrictions upon importations; ponder them seriously, and if they do not convince you that our trade is too free already, we shall despair of convincing you of anything.

We have an immense national debt, the interest on which must be paid regularly, and ultimately the principal must be met. So far as that interest and principal are payable to our own people it is not impoverishing, because the money flows at once into our own channels of circulation, giving life and energy to the nation. It is like the blood in the animal system, flowing in perpetual alternations from the heart to the extremities and from the extremities to the heart. But if we let it flow out of the system—as we must do to the amount of our indebtedness in Europe—the pulsations of the heart become more and more feeble; and if the depletion becomes too great and long continued, death is inevitable.

Great Britain, too, has a vast national debt; but it does not impoverish the country; and why? *Because her securities are held at home*—she takes care to keep her blood in her own system. Who ever heard of a British merchant or manufacturer bartering consols for cotton? A national debt like ours or England's, if held at home, is actually a source of national strength. We do not say that it is a national blessing. But if held abroad—as too much of ours is already, and as the greater part of it will be ere long, unless our excessive importations are checked by still heavier imposts—it is the most impoverishing of all things. As well might you expect a horse to maintain his health and vigor with his life-blood pouring out perpetually upon the highway, as a nation to prosper while its funds are flowing away in a strong and perpetual stream never to return.

Is it any wonder that our six per cent. 5-20 bonds are at this moment at a heavier discount in Europe than the British three per cent. consols, when our merchants are shoving them upon that market, not for money, but for goods, just as some fellow, with shaky credit, would hawk his own paper through the streets in order to get wherewith to buy himself a pair of shoes? Such men damage the credit of our Government more than all the copperhead repudiators in the country are able to do.

ENGLAND'S PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Although Great Britain has for the last twenty-four years been trying to persuade all the other nations of the world that free trade is their true policy, and that for them to impose duties upon foreign fabrics, with a view to foster, build up and strengthen their own industries, is all wrong, and a great mistake in political economy, still the historical fact remains, that no other nation under heaven ever threw around its home industries such stringent protection, and maintained it so long and so persistently as England. For a period of one hundred and sixty-seven years, from 1679 to 1846, there was no let up, no relaxation.

The Montreal *Daily News*, of January 10, 1870, in a powerful article in favor of protecting the languishing industries of the Canadian Dominion by the imposition of largely increased duties upon importations from abroad, gives the following succinct history of British legislation in favor of one single industry, the manufacture of iron:

"A cursory glance at to development of one of England's great industries will sufficently illustrate this point. Now, nearly two centuries ago, in 1679, Parliament first imposed a duty of ten shillings a ton on foreign iron; eleven years after the duty was increased to £2 1s. 6d. per ton in English vessels, and £2 10s. in foreign; thus giving a double protection to her, interest on land and sea. The duties on foreign iron were increased fifteen times over the long period of 150 years; and in 1819 amounted to £6 10s. in British; and £7 18s. 6d. in foreign ships; iron less than three fourths of an inch square, paying £20 per ton. The result of this experiment, with the duties increased fourteenfold, and in every instance specific, was the reduction in the price of English iron to £10 per ton; while in France it was £25 10s; in Belgium and Germany £16 14s.; and in Sweden and Russia £13 13s. This long protection gave security to capital invested in the iron works, and it gave time for new generations of operatives to grow up with those facile habits—that second nature—which only long practice can impart, and which had given the British iron workers such pre eminence over their fellow artizans in other countries. Then, and not till then, was the cry of free trade heard."

Was this wise national policy, or was it a mistake? With results before us we are not obliged to feel our way in the dark, and get into a wrangle upon abstract theories. We have the fruit of the tree, and by that let us judge it.

What was the condition of England in 1679, when the protective policy was first adopted? The population did not exceed seven millions. There were neither canals nor turnpike roads. Agriculture, although rude, scanty and unremunerative, was almost the only national industry. The rich of those days were not very rich, but the poor were very poor. There was hardly anything that could be called commerce; and what there was only drained the country of its cash; for the more skillful people of the continent supplied it with iron, with textile fabrics, and with everything save the rudest products of unskilled labor. Not until duties on foreign fabrics, almost or altogether prohibitory, were imposed by Parliament did the people of the British islands begin to rise above the abject, non-progressive and dependent condition in which they had stood. Then it was that, when the product of the labor of skilled artizans on the continent could not be introduced into England, the artizans themselves flocked in and established manufactories. Being then a free country, many work people sought a refuge there from religious persecution. This, combined with a strict and steadily maintained protective tariff, soon made England one of the first manufacturing nations of the world. She took the lead and kept it till this day. A protective tariff made England what she is, not only as a manufacturing nation, but agriculturally and commercially.

It was not until Great Britain began to protect her own manufactures by heavy duties that she began to advance. Prior to that the population did not exceed seven millions, the slow accumulation of nearly seventeen centuries. During the continuance of that protective policy—a little more than a century and a half—the population trebled, although thousands, nay millions, of her people emigrated during that period to distant colonies and to this country. Such an increase of population, notwithstanding the heavy drains upon it by that immense emigration, is without a parallel in the history of the human race, except in our own country, and shows that there must have been a wonderful amelioration in the condition of the people. As for the increase of wealth during that period, we might without any extravagance say that were the sum total of the national wealth of England in 1679 subtracted from what it was in 1846, the mighty sum of the latter would hardly seem to be reduced. Still greater was the advance in commerce; while agriculture more than kept pace with population; and England to-day can more easily feed her population from her own soil, although more than trebled in number, than she could in 1679.

Through all conditions of peace and war, through all mutations of party politics, through all financial vicissitudes, the statesmen of England clung to the protective system until it made the nation so strong in capital, in skill, in machinery, and in internal means of transportation, that it could safely defy the world in competition. Then, and not till then, was the severe restrictive policy relaxed, and her people, no longer needing protection themselves, raised the cry of free trade. They had reached and were firmly fixed upon the summit of the industrial world, and no longer needed the ladder up which they had been laboriously climbing for one hundred and sixty-seven years; so they gave the word to throw it down, lest some other nations might climb to the same eminence which they had reached. "Stay where you are," shouts that cunning old nation; "we'll buy your raw materials, your cotton, your wool, and your bread stuffs if we need any, and will sell you our manufactured articles cheaper than you can make them yourselves. Let's have free trade!"

We cannot blame England for this. She always bent all her energies to enrich herself, no matter who were made poor; and no nation ever existed who knew better how to do it. If she can fool our people by such a cry, we cannot blame her. Her statesmen are right to stand up for the interests of their own country, and they have done it nobly ever since 1679. They did it while they maintained a protection tariff like a great and strong bulwark around her national industries from generation to generation; and when they needed it no longer they were right in taking it away. But if our legislators should have so little sagacity as to follow her example in this thing, while the conditions are so widely different, while yet our comparatively infant industries do need and must have such a defence, it will be just what those astute people across the water want. Their policy will enrich England at the expense of their own country. Even Canada, colony as it is, is protesting against such folly as this. Shall we be content to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for Old England, while British provinces are nobly striking for manufacturing and commercial independence?

COAL MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG, in an address before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Newcastle, spoke at length of the probable duration of the coal mines of that country. While he concurred in opinion with his fellow-commissioners that the total quantity of coal in the island will prove practically inexhaustible, he said they had still to consider the important question, how long will the supply be as good and as cheap as it is at present? "It is clear (said he) that our stock of good coal is very large; but most of it lies at great depths; and one of the most important questions the royal commission has to investigate is the depth at which coal can be worked with commercial advantage."

He then goes on to discuss that interesting question. He says the constant temperature of the earth in that climate at a depth of fifty feet is 50 degrees, and that the increase of temperature is one degree for every twenty yards below that. This would make the temperature at the depth of 980 yards equal to blood heat, and at a further depth of 500 yards mineral substances would be too hot to be touched with impunity with the naked hands.

It is a well established fact that the atmosphere in deep mines is warmer than that at the surface, and that this heat increases in regular ratio to the depth of the mine; but is the solid earth at those depths—say 1500 yards as above stated, where mineral substances would be too hot to handle—correspondingly warm? or is it only the *air* in the mines? This is a matter which we have never seen distinctly stated. A few days ago, in reading a very clear and intelligent account of a descent into an inverted and sunk caisson in the deep mud bottom of the Missouri river at Leavenworth, where men were working under an atmospheric pressure of 22 pounds to the square inch, or about an atmosphere and a half, the writer said that the temperature was forty degrees above that of the outer air, and was quite warm; but that when they got back into the antechamber, and the extra atmospheric pressure was allowed to blow off, it became very cold, and the vapor congealed and settled in frost all around them. It occurred to us while reading that statement, that the pressure and density of the atmosphere in deep mines is in part at least the cause of the regularly increasing temperature in such mines. If, however, the solid substances at the bottom of mines are correspondingly warm, then the old theory of the regular increase of temperature in the crust of the earth, in the ratio of the depth, holds good.

Should the cost of mining coal be increased in England, even to the amount of five per cent., it would seriously impair her manufacturing supremacy. The amount of coal mined and consumed in that country is enormous, and many of the more accessible mines must be nearly or quite exhausted.

Spain and the Roman Council.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Rome, January 10th, after speaking of the strength and relative attitude of the two great parties in the Ecumenical Council, proceeds to speak of the boldly expressed sentiments of the Spanish administration, in view of the measures meditated by the Pope and his adherents in the Council. We quote:

The recent proceedings in the Spanish Cortes in regard to the Ecumenical Council, (an account of which was received here yesterday,) naturally awakens not a little interest, as an illustration of the policy of the liberal European Governments. You will perceive from the documents that were published in Madrid on the 10th inst., in consequence of the debate, and which will doubtless reach you before this letter, that previous to the opening of the Council, the Spanish Minister of State, Senor Martos, addressed a letter to Charge d'Affairs in Rome, describing the fears which had been aroused, lest the Council should assume a hostile attitude towards the secular powers, and expose the internal peace of the nations to danger. At the same time he expresses the hope that the Heads of the Universal Church, assembled in so critical a moment, will not so far forget their own interests as to declare their own spirit incompatible with "the spirit which gives life and vigor to the modern world." But should the improbable case occur, of the Catholic Church seeking to invade the dominion of the temporal powers, the Spanish Government will doubtless find means to preserve its dignity, and repel such unwarrantable intrusions.

To the same purport, is the reply of Senor Martos to the circular of Prince Hohenloe to the Bavarian ministers at foreign courts, now published for the first time. In that, he takes the ground that the doctrines of the Syllabus are converted into decrees of the Council, it would be an open declaration of war without truce between the Catholic Church and political institutions of the age, and would at once lead to the separation of Church and State in all the nations of Europe. He is persuaded that such an outrageous measure as establishing the illimitable power of the Holy See, and condemning the ideas which form the essence of modern civilization could be carried only by artifice, and would never obtain the approval of the Supreme Pontiff. Under this conviction, the Spanish Government could place no impediments to the attendance of its prelates in the deliberations of the Council. Still it admits the necessity of combined action on the part of the European Powers, should a hostile position be assumed by the General Council. Spain will not hesitate to take part in the liberal movements which aim to preserve the tranquility of Europe and to sustain the progressive conquests of civilization under the menaces of ecclesiastics.

THE following papers were presented in the House, on Monday last, by our Representative, Gen. Negley:

A petition asking Congress for an appropriation for the relief of J. Snowden & Son, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, builders of the iron clads Manayunk and Umpqua.

Also, a petition for the relief of Henry Beares, a soldier of 1812.

Also, a petition for the relief of Belinda Craig, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Also, a memorial from prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, in behalf of the staff officers of the Navy.

Also, a memorial from certain officers in the United States Army who have been deprived of their brevet rank by the act of March 1, 1869.

THE *Evening Mail* (independent) says:

The Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia, now before the Legislature proposes to transfer the control of the police appointments from the local authorities to the Legislature. The *Commercial* of this city is opposed to it on the ground that the Legislature may not remain Republican longer than the present term. We only refer to the matter to show the despair of the *Commercial* as a would-be party oracle.

It is a natural result of its legitimate labors for some time past, to anticipate the speedy dissolution of its party. The Democratic papers in the State chime with it on that point, but the true men of the party are still hopeful.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

[From the Reading Times, Rep.]

The seceders say they acted as they did for the true interests of the State and the Republican party. If so, well—but if, as charged, they have made any dicker or barter with the Democrats, whereby they agreed to defeat certain bills and seat certain Opposition members, they will deserve and receive the denunciation of all true Republicans. One thing is certain: The course of these men will be closely watched during the balance of the session.

[From the Huntingdon Journal, Rep.]

The election of Mr. Irwin was accomplished by means of a union of disaffected Republicans and Democrats, with the understanding that the spoils be divided amongst them, one of the results of which is the turning over of two contested seats in the Senate to the Democrats, and reducing the Republican majority in that body to one. Such apostacy to party principles, and violation of everything that is honorable and manly, is calculated to destroy any political organization.

(From the Forest Republican, Rep.)

Gen. Irwin, as a professed enemy of "rings," and in favor of retrenchment and reform, has permitted himself to be used by the most corrupt and dishonest combination ever formed in the Legislature, and no doubt his election was secured by the free use of money among the bolters.

(From the Warren Mail, Rep.)

In the Senate, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Wallace used the same coffee pot as lovingly as two sisters in the same kitchen. The plea, (for of course all disorganizers have some excuse,) is that they were opposing the ring. But at Harrisburg you hear as much talk about the Irwin ring as the ring for Mackey. It is a ring within a ring—a wheel within a wheel. The Mackey combination sought success in our own party and obtained it. The Irwin combination, failing there, bargained with the enemy for success. The bolters gratify a personal spite perhaps and gain a temporary triumph, but at a fearful risk. The control of our State funds is in some degree thrown into the hands of our political enemies. This ought not so to be, but it is, and we must make the best of it.

(From the Oil City Times, Rep.)

The betrayal of the Republicans and the handing over of the control of the Commonwealth to a party which is in a minority of the legal voters, and which has repeatedly met with defeat at the hands of the people, seems fast approaching completion. Morrow B. Lowry, the Senator from the Erie and Crawford district, appears to be the arch conspirator, and the ostensible reason the formation of a new county, that Titusville may become a county seat. To accomplish this scheme, and at the same time be true to his instinct and the vagaries of a softening brain, the Republican party is to be bound hand and foot and handed over to the tender mercies of Pennsylvania copperheads and Philadelphia roughs and repeaters. Two Republican Senators are to be ousted; the Metropolitan Police bill is to be defeated, and Titusville is to have a new county. A rare plot indeed! A bold scheme! * * * *

When the Republicans of Crawford learn, as they must learn, that this man has given the virtual control of the State to copperheads; that the State must be re-districted to suit them and him or not at all; that the roughs and repeaters of Philadelphia are to be allowed to overcome the Republican majority of the balance of the State; that these men have said that the Republican party must die that the new county might live, we have that faith in their principles to believe that they will give a chance, burry the new county project so deep under the ballots of an indignant people that it will not arise at the last trump.

[From the Kittanning Republican.]

As for the distinguished gentleman (Kerr) who has been attempting to represent this district in the Senate, we are sorry to have it to say that he will be cut off in the midst of his usefulness—for he has been exceedingly *useful*—and the sooner he returns to his cranberry patch the better it will be for himself and those he is representing.

Coffee Pot Wallace exhibited his usual shrewdness when he invegled the Republican Senators and Representatives into the trap he had prepared for them, but the scheme will only result in the political death of his poor victims. The places that once knew them will know them no more forever.

McCreery, of Erie county, was one of the Republican bolters in the late Treasurer election. This gentleman bolted Gov. Curtin for the appointment of Adjutant General, and the inquiry will naturally arise as to what he gets this time.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* howled for months about a "Corrupt Treasury Ring." What Ring was it that elected the *Commercial's* candidate? Was it a Republican Ring, or a Democratic Ring? Was Lowry, or Coffee Pot Wallace, the leader?

[From the York Democrat.]

Such shameless conduct, as this betrayal of a great party, deserves, as it will receive, the fiery indignation and scathing rebuke of every honorable man, whatever may be his party predilections. Treachery and duplicity are ever contemptible and execrable, and will be found to be stock which pays no dividends except hatred and scorn. These "bolters" may find that their journey lies along a rough path before they reach the end; and that

"It is better to endure the ills we have,
Than fly to hers we know not of."

(From the Greensburg Herald.)

Other and deeper and darker schemes of plunder and playing into the hands of the Democracy were cut out by a few bold and daring men who are probably on their last political legs, and those succeeded in getting others to start with them, the consideration either cash down in hand or promised in local legislation yet to take place, whereby they are to be benefitted and the State bled. Charges of men in the Irwin interest passing checks for thousands of dollars, are freely made. We know not how it is. But the "*bolters*" are damned politically, and the future must determine if bribed, what were the bribes.

The Relief Asked for by Distillers.

The following dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, fully and concisely explains the difficulties from which the distillers of our State ask relief:

A new telegraph operator made a very great mistake in transmitting my Wednesday night's dispatch, stating that the Pennsylvania distillers' delegation now in this city. I stated that fourteen of the distillers represented by this delegation paid two million four hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars taxes last year. The telegraph operator made this sum only two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

The difficulties the distillers ask relief from are: 1st. The new regulation shortening the fermentation period of forty-eight hours; 2d. The recent survey fixing the number of dry inches allowed the distillers of pure rye or wheat whisky; 3d. So much of the present revenue laws as relates to the special tax on grain, and $4 per barrel on spirits; 4. The taxing of distillers by capacity or given amount of grain; 5. The payment of taxes monthly; 6. The use of the Tice meter. They ask to be taxed simply on the amount of gallons produced, including salary of storekeepers, to be paid when the whisky is taken out of the bonded warehouse; and that the time allowed to remain in bond may be the same as is allowed to importers, three years.

It is fair in this connection to state that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means agree that the class of distillers represented by this delegation have always been prompt in the payment of taxes, without evasion or subterfuge, and that their claims are entitled to consideration. It is only a question of time. The delegation ask immediate action. The authorities say they must wait until later in the season.

A VERY unpleasant affair has occurred at Winchester, Ind. A milliner named Caroline Smith occupied one of the upper rooms of a store. She appears to possess the "fatal gift of beauty,"—or, at any rate, the attentions she received were so importunate that at last she bought herself a revolver to keep her admirers off. Last Thursday night a man, supposed to have been drunk, came and rudely knocked at her door. When he had thus exercised his beclouded wits for some time, he went down stairs. Miss Smith then opened a window, saw a man at the foot of the stairs, fired her pistol, and killed him instantly. It only happened that he was the wrong man! He had never been near the lovely milliner's door. In fact, the deceased was a poor fellow on his way home from work, and he leaves a wife and four children to rue the impetuous Miss Smith's mistake. In the approaching millenium, ladies, it is to be hoped, will not carry six-shooters.

A Questionable Compliment.

Husband—"Carriage, my dear girl! Consider the expense! I dont see how we can affard it!"

Wife—"But, George, dear, Mr. Smith keens a brougham for his wife!"

Husband (with his logic)—"But she's his second wife, recollect, my dear."

[For the life of her, at the moment, she could not see the bearings of his argument, so she dropped the subject.]

TO THE RUPTURED—WHY PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF TRUSSES.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and illy adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of disease. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by the application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measurably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants were appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and anti-bilious roots, barks and plants, with an active stimulant and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcohol to stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or begin disease, as a remedy for intermittent or other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood repurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and with the most DEFENCE OF HEALTH under favorable circumstances such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION Co. have this day declared a dividend on the stock of said company for the past six months of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half a share, free of U. S. tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 94 Diamond street Pittsburgh.

ja17:70 WM. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SMITH & COOK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. A. M. Cook disposing of his interest to D. I. Smith. The business will be settled by the remaining partner, D. I. Smith, No. 79 Centre Avenue.

JANUARY 15, 1870. ja17s

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN GUSTER & CKWOOD, as Inspectors of Petroleum, has this day been dissolved. The business will be Continued by the undersigned (the remaining partners) at the same place, who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the firm.

JOHN G. LOCKWOOD,
ja7s67 Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth st.

DISSOLUTION.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
JANUARY 1, 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

The business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the undersigned under the firm name of

L. H. SMITH & CO.
ja19:s78 LUTHER H. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between

GEORGE, SAINT & MORTON,

Has This Day been Dissolved.

E. T. SAINT is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the late firm.

J. C. GEORGE,
E. T. SAINT.
JAS. S. MORTON.

SHARPSBURG, Dec. 4, 1869. ja17:s68

THE FIRM OF BALIFF, BROWN & CARSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES M. CARSON disposing of his interest to Joseph C. Baliff and Thomas Brown. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to John S. Watson, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

JOSEPH C. BALIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES M. CARSON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Baliff, Brown & Carson I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to my friends for their past favors, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of these favors for the firm of Baliff & Brown.

JAMES M. CARSON.

BALIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 53 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., would return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage during a period extending over ten years, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. ja12:s65

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 52 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

JANUARY 1, 1870. ja3

CO PARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN BROTHERS & CO.,

(Successors to W. P. Logan & Bro.)

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM.

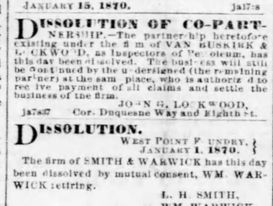
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Petroleum and its products.

Offices in Perry Building, corner 5th street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, and No. 123 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

W. P. LOGAN,
JNO. P. LOGAN,
THOS. FAWCETT,
J. P. STOCKDALE,
EMMOR FAWCETT.

JANUARY 10th, 1870. j 11:s97

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the centre, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

mh28

A Questionable Compliment.

Husband—"Carriage, my dear girl! Consider the expense! I dont see how we can affard it!"

Wife—"But, George, dear, Mr. Smith keens a brougham for his wife!"

Husband (with his logic)—"But she's his second wife, recollect, my dear."

[For the life of her, at the moment, she could not see the bearings of his argument, so she dropped the subject.]

TO THE RUPTURED—WHY PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF TRUSSES.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and illy adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of disease. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by the application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measurably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants were appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and anti-bilious roots, barks and plants, with an active stimulant and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcohol to stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or begin disease, as a remedy for intermittent or other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood repurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and with the most DEFENCE OF HEALTH under favorable circumstances such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

NEW GOODS.

New Poplin Plaids,
New American Poplins,
New Cassimeres, very cheap.
New Jeans and Towels.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslin, soft finish.
Table Linens and Crash.

At $1.75 a dozen, Linen Table Napkins a great bargain.
At 25c. each, Linen Towels, worth 37 1-2c.
At 8 1-3c. Dark Prints,
At 10c. Dark Prints,
At 11c. Dark Prints worth 12 1-2c.
At 12 1-2c Dark Delaines, good quality.
At 50c. All-wool Plaids.
At 12 1-2c., Heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., Bleached Muslin, a good bargain.
At 6 1-4c. Linen Toweling.
At 12 1-2c. Linen Toweling, extra wide.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST ARRIVED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,

ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Speciality, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me most entire satisfaction. I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision, and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks M. D., which enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS' improved and patented Spectacles to the confidence of our readers. He is an optician of rare scientific ability, and adapts his spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various diseases of the eye.

He selects spectacles for us with the first pair, at the first attempt, which enabled us to read with greater distinctness and comfort than those we already possess. We with great cheerfulness recommend them to all requiring spectacles.

A. G. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-Gen. of Pennsylvania.
L. M. ROSSEAU, M. D., Penn street, Pgh.
J. R. DICK, Banker, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Franks' Patent Improved Spectacles, we find them experimentally, really valuable aids to defective vision.

The lenses are ground, polished and centred by machinery, mathematically accurate to produce a truly perfect lens. As such, we rec

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. jel0:d

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my8

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870. }

The buoyancy of the markets in Wall street received a check to-day from lower quotations of our bonds in London and Frankfort. Gold, which was very strong yesterday at from 121⅝ to 121¾, suddenly yielded to 121¼, with scarcely any fluctuations at all, closing, however, very firm. Government bonds, of which the Sub-treasury bought two millions to-day, were off about ¼ per cent from the average quotations of yesterday, closing, however, with a slight improvement on the old issues. Opinions on Government bonds differ widely among those who are able to form a correct opinion on our national finances; but the present ease in money on call seems to favor higher prices for all our bonds except 10 40s. The rise of bonds, gold and stocks, however, was based on the idea that a new issue of paper circulation would be put afloat without any retiring of other evidences of debt, and almost without any restriction. The tenor of the bill brought in by Mr. Sherman, and the ideas advanced by Senator Sumner, leave but little doubt that no further inflation of the currency is meant. On the contrary, a flexible currency is sought after, to give the country the necessary currency when needed and withdraw it when not needed.

The principle cause for the present and prospective rise in bonds must, however, be looked for in the unprofitable mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, and unusual timidity of capitalists to risk their money on anything that will not at once produce the invested capital in money. Under such circumstances it cannot be surprising to see stocks, which are high at present, considering the market value two weeks ago, rather dull and inactive. The grand rise cannot come when stocks advance six per cent in one week, and outside capital will not flow unless they can be bought cheap.

Money is still scarce and our discount investments have to no more than they can manage for their own customers. Business very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 121¼; Silver, 119; Eighty-one's, 117¾, Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 115¼; do 1865, 115¼; do 1865, Consols, 114¼, do 1867, 114¼, do 1868, 114½; Ten Forties, 112; Adams Express Company 62½; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 36½; Western Union Telegraph, 33; New York Central, 93; Reading, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¼; Michigan Southern 85½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 107¾; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86¾; Erie 23¼.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$5,97	$6,05
Paris, per franc	23½	23
Berlin, thaler	91	93
Frankfort, florin	52	54

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 19, 1870.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent., mainly at 6 per cent. Sterling firm at 8¾@9 per cent. Gold dull and steady; opened at 121½, and closed at 121¼. Clearances were $14,000,000.

Governments lower and closing steady. Coupons of '81, 117½@118¾; do. '62, 115½@115¾; do. '64, 115¾@115½; do. '65, 115¾@115¾; do. new, 114¾@114¾; do. '67, 114¾@114½; do. '68, 114¾@114¾. 10 40s, 112¾@112¾. Pacifics, 93½@93.

The Sub-Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 113 78.100@114 12.100; the offers reached $6,710,100.

State securities weaker on new Tennessees and North Carolinas; the rest are firm: Missouris, 87¾; old Tennessees, 54; new, 47½; old Virginias, 54; new, 60¾; old North Carolinas, 41; new, 23¼. Stocks heavy. Vague rumors of a receiver of Quicksilver Company.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 54¾; Cumberland, 31; Western Union Tel., 33; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 17; Adams Express, 61½; Wells Fargo, 70; American, 36½; United States, 62½; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 92½; Erie, 23¼; do preferred, 58; Harlem, 137¾; do preferred, 139; Hudson Scrip, 87¼; Reading, 94½; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 85; Illinois Central, 129¾; Pittsburgh, 91½; North Western, 72½; do preferred, 86¾; R. I. 106½; St. Paul, 74½; do preferred, 87; Wabash, 58¾; do preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 87½; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 54; Chicago and Alton, 145; do preferred, 145; O. & M., 26; St. Joe, 112, do preferred, 111¼; C. C. & I. C., 18¾; Dubuque, 108¾; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

Boston prices—Copper stocks are unchanged.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $74,974,229; currency, $4,189,285; general balance, $80,505,285.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, January 19.—In the live stock market there were 840 fresh and 475 State cattle. To day the market was a little firmer, though not much advance can be noted. Some fat Kentucky and Ohio steers sold at 17c, but in general good cattle went at 15¼@16c. No Texans offered. Thin little steers and heifers sold at 10@12c. The yards were cleared, and at the close prices a little firmer than at the opening, in view of expected light arrivals. A car of extra 6¾ cwt State cattle sold at 17c, 60 lbs per cwt; 130 fat 7¾ cwt Kentucky grades brought 15½@17c; 100 Missouri steers 6¾ cwt sold at 14@15c; 79 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt on an average, sold at 14¾c; 175 Illinois cattle of 6 cwt sold at 13½@14c. Sheep scarce, only 1,230 arriving to day, but some were held over from yesterday; they have all been sold at 4¾c for 71 lb Ohio; 6c for coarse 90 lb Indiana; 7c for same weight State stock, and 8¼c per car of 6 cars 120 lb Canada; market closed firmer. 22 cars hogs arrived to day; sales made at 9½@9¾c; a car of 187 Ohio hogs brought 9¼c, and closed at 12¼@12½c; western 11¼@11¾c, one car selling at 11¾c. The weather cooler and favorable.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 19.—There is no change to day, with the exception that one particular jobbing house is selling all letters of Ellerton canton flannels regular, and selling off their lines of Linsey in the same way. The market is quiet in the way of selling loose goods, but very satisfactory in full package sales.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870. }

The markets continue very quiet and dull, and devoid of any new or important characteristics worthy of special notice. The demand for all of the leading articles is confined almost exclusively to supplying the local trade, while in regard to values, there are no material changes.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

APPLES—Demand a shade better but prices are unchanged, ranging from $2.50 to $3,50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3¾@4.

BUTTER—Coutinues dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 30@33, for fair to choice.

BEANS—The demand is light and market dull; we continue to quote at $2,25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $3,50.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@15.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17¾; Factory, 18@18¾; New York Dairy, 18½@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; 26½@27 cts., for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts fallen off but prices are unchanged at 11@11¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 7@9 for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries 14 cts., and pitted cherries 30 cts.

EGGS—Dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and fresh packed cannot be quoted above 30@33.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and now quote at 85@90 to take to and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The demand continues light and entirely local while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $5@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6 for winter wheat. Rye flour $5,00@5,25.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is moderately active with a fair business in the aggregate, though there is plenty of room for improvement. In regard to values there has not been the slightest fluctuation, compared with last week. New Orleans Sugar and Molasses continues to meet with a steady sale from country demand, and many of the retailers are now laying in a supplies, having concluded that prices are not likely to go much lower, and there is a possibility of an advance. Coffees, Teas, Spices, Soaps, etc. etc., quiet and unchanged. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—S H, 10¼@10¾; Havana 12@13; Cuba, 11¾@13; Porto Rico, 12¾@13¾; Demarara, 14@14¾; New Crop New Orleans Sugar, 13@14 for choice; Refined Ex. C, 14½; B, 14¾; A, 15; Hard, 16c.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 73@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, 90c: Silver Drips, 80c; Perfection Drips, $1,00; Jersey, 70c; Lovering, 80; Golden 65; Amber, 55; Common, 50; Booth & Edgar fancy, 90.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21½; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 23¼.

RICE—Carolina, 8c; Rangoon, 7¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,6c, G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11¾c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box: Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins 17@18.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35; Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $3,00 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c: "Oakely's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8¼c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—$6¾ per 100.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 3,00; White Fish do do, 7,00; No. 1 Mackerel Shore in bbls $26,00; No. 2 do do $20; bbls, $17,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10½@11.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the grain business, and the indications are for no immediate encouragement. Wheat comes in very slowly, but the demand is light and prices unchanged. We continue to quote at $1,15@1,18 for good to choice red. Oats dull and in better supply—47@48 on wharf and track and 49@50 in store. Corn is firm and the demand is keeping pace with the supply; car 80@82 and shelled 85@87. Rye is dull and neglected, and prices are nominal. There is no demand deserving of the name, and it is not likely that distillers will buy much until they get rid of some of their whisky. Barley is quiet and unchanged; Spring may be quoted at $1@1,05.

HAY—Is in light supply the arrivals from the country being restricted in consequence of the bad condition of the roads. We continue to quote at $18@26 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Sales of No. 1 extra at $1,43@1,45, and No. 2 at 95.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer, in the west but there is no improvement here as yet. Shoulders 14½ for plain and 15c for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides 16½c, Clear do 17¾c; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@20½; Breakfast Bacon, 20. Lard, 17@17½c in tierces, and 18@18½c in kegs and buckets.

POTATOES—Sales in store at 55@60 cts. per bushel.

POULTRY—Scarce and in demand though unchanged. Dressed chickens 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—There is an improved demand for Clover seed, and the market is firmer; may be quoted at $8¼@8½. Timothy seed, $3¾@4,00. Flax seed none in market—we quote in the absence of sales at $2,10@2,15.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 96@98c; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY Jan. 19, 1870. }

A good deal derogatory to the oil business has been said recently, and those who have no knowledge of the trade or who are not engaged in it, would naturally come to the conclusion that there is nothing good about it. It is hardly necessary to state that this is not true. It is generally conceded that the trade last year, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, was not very successful, but this was owing more to the manner in which the business was conducted, than anything else. The manufacturing of refined oil has advantages over nearly every other branch of manufacturing business, and some of them very important ones. One of these is, it is a cash business; the iron and glass manufacturer is obliged to sell on time, while oil is nearly always cash on delivery, and the oil manufacturer is thus enabled to turn his over several times in the course course of a year. There is another very important point, the oil manufacturer has no difficulty in finding a market—he can always sell, though, as a matter of course, there are times when it is almost everything else, when there is little or no margin; but as already intimated, he can always realize. On the other hand, it takes the iron and glass manufacturer years to build up a trade; he is frequently obliged to employ agents to canvas the country for customers, and in a business where nearly all the sales are made on time, it is impossible to avoid making bad debts, and of course a good deal of money is lost in this way. The great bulk of the refined oil manufactured here is sold for export, and the refiner always looks for his money when his delivery has been made.

CRUDE.

The market is considerably firmer, but there is nothing doing—there are plenty of buyers but not at quotations. Spot or seller January are quoted at 13 cts., bid, though, as yet there are very few buyers at this figure. We heard of an offer to sell 2,000 bbls, buyer's option, until July 1st, at 15 with 14½ bid.

REFINED.

Also, firmer and tending upward. January, 30¾ bid, 31 asked. March to June, 32½ bid; February and March 31; February to April 31½; February to June 31¾. Manufacturers generally are not inclined to sell, particularly long lines, and there are not very many buyers.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Eclipse Oil Works 83, on account G. S. Thomas; Tarentum Oil Works 320, on account Hutchinson Oil Co; Eagle Oil Works 166, on account B. S. Duncan; Keystone Oil Works 80, on account Jas. Wilkins.

Total..... 726 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

H. W. C. Tweddle 126 bbls lubricating oil to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

H. W. C. Tweddle, 50 bbls ref. oil to J. R. Bartlett, Phila.

Total lubricating..... 126 bbls.

Total refined..... 50 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton heavy and drooping; sales 2,900 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 181 bbls—heavy and in buyers favor; sales 5,800 bbls at $4,50@4 80 for superfine State and western, $5,10@6,00 for extra State, $4,95@6,10 for extra western, $5,75@6,35 for white wheat extra, $5,35@6,20 for round hoop Ohio, $5,50@$6,25 for extra St. Louis, $6,25@8,00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $4,25@5,25. Corn meal heavy and lower; sales 300 bbls Brady wine at $4,80. Whisky firm at $4,50 for western, $1,01¼@1,03½ for free. Receipts wheat, 19,176 bush; spring wheat a shade easier and rather more doing for export; winter clover le better with a fair milling demand; sales 74,000 bush at $1,12¾@1,15¼ for No. 2 spring, $1,20 for No. 1 do, $1,25 @1,27 for winter red and amber western, $1,27 for amber State, $1,35 for white Michigan, $1,45 for white California. Rye quiet. Barley dull and heavy. Barley malt quiet. Corn—receipts, 1,320 bush—dull and drooping, with sales of 26,000 bushels at 80@97c for new mixed western, the latter price for very choice, $1,01@1,04 for old do, in store and delivered, 99c@$1 for new yellow Jersey. Oats—receipts, 8,124 bush—heavy, with sales of 27,000 bush, at 57@58c for western, 60c for choice do, 61@62c for State. Rice easier, at 6@7c for Carolina. Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar quiet, with sales of 20 hhds Cuba at 10@11c. Molasses firm, with sales of 200 hhds New Orleans at 76@80c. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet, with sales at 16¼@16¾c for crude, 31¼c for refined. Linseed oil dull. Wool firm and more active with sales of 1,000,000 pounds at 44@58 domestic fleece, 63@64c for pick lock, and 35@46c for pulled. Leather steady at 29@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Coal: with sales at $5,25@7,00 for domestic descriptions. Turpentine quiet. Sheating copper quiet at 32; ingot copper firm and fairly active at 21¾@21¾c for Lake Superior, Baltimore and Tennessee. Pig quit at $32@34 for Scotch and $34@35 for American; bar dull at $82,50 for refined English and American, sheet iron quiet at $11@12 gold for Russia. Nails at 4¾ @5c. Spelter firm at 6¼@6¼c for cut, and 12c @50c for horse shoe. Pork heavy and lower; sales of ten bbls at 27,50@2775 new mess; $27,50@27,75 for old do; $23@23,50 for prime; $24@26 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 600 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess; $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales of 174 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess; $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales of 120 bbls at $31@33,50 for new. Cut meats dull; sales of 75 pkgs at 11¾@12c for shoulders, and 14@15¾c for hams. Middles steady; sales of 475 boxes at 13¾c for Cumberland cut, and 14¾c for short rib bed; also sales of 200 boxes deliverable in Chicago, at 12¾c for Cumberland cut, and 13¼c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs firmer at 10¾@11¾c for Western. Lard firm, sales of 500 tierces at 16@16¾c. Butter quiet, at 18@31c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 16@19c for common to choice Rio and Louisiana. Sugar 11@12c. Molasses very dull at 65@80c for plantation. Whisky dull and drooping at 95c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $27@28,50. Dry salt shoulders 11c; clear sides 15c. Bacon: shoulders 13@13¼c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c; sugar cured hams 18c; plain 20c. Lard dull at 16@ 16½c for choice tierce.

Hogs dull and nominally lower, with small sales at 8@8¾c; gross number by cwt to date 217,000. Cattle in fair demand at 2¾@3½c for inferior to common, 4@5¼c for fair to prime, and 6@6½c for choice.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Whisky dull at 93c. Hogs firm but few offering at $6@9,75; receipts 2,600. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard rather dull; no speculative demand. Mess Pork offering at $27,50; buyers do not offer over $27. Bulk Meats held at 11¼ 14¼@14¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Loose Bacon in fair jobbing demand: shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 15½@15¾c, and clear 16@16¼c; holders generally contend for the outside rates. Sugar cured Hams 18¼@19¼c. Lard dull, with kettle at 16¾@17c, and steam at 15½@15¾c; only small sales. Green Meats 10@10¼c; sides 12¼@12¾c; hams 14¾@15c. Butter dull at 28@35c. Eggs dull at 25c. Linseed Oil 96c. Lard Oil firm at $1,45@1,48. Petroleum 29@31c for refined. Gold 121¼ buying. Exchange steady at par buying.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19—Flour: market unchanged. Buckwheat flour; market steady and in fair demand at $7,50@ 8. Wheat active and a shade firmer; held at $1,11 for No. 1 red, $1,08@1,04 for No. 2. Corn: no transactions and the market nominal. Oats: market dull and nominal. Rye; no inquiry but nominal. Barley: nothing doing. Petroleum: market firm, refined firmer, but unchanged: held at 26½@27c in large lots and 29@30c in small lots; crude firmer and a shade better; held at $5,65@5,70 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—Tobacco firm; sales of 71 hhds lugs at $6@7¼ and leaf at $8@13¼. Provisions improving and feeling better; mess pork $28¼. Bacon: shoulders 13¼c, clear rib 16c and clear sides 16¾c. Bulk shoulders 11¼c, clear rib 14¾c and clear sides 15¼c. Louisiana sugar cured hams 19@20c. Lard: tierce 17¼c. Whisky 93c; common fairly active with sales at 92c. Low middlings 23¼c. Grain firm and unchanged.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—Cotton active: low middling 23¼; good ordinary 22¾@23. Wheat: red $1,05, amber $1,10, white $1,15. Corn 95c@$1 sacked and delivered. Oats 70. Rye $1. Flour $4,40 @$6,50 for superfine to fancy. Bacon: clear sides 17, shoulders 13, hams 17½, city sugar cured 20, plain 18. Lard 67¼. Bulk meats: clear sides 15½, clear ribbed do 15, shoulders 12, rump pork 25.

MILWAUKEE, January 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 85c for No. 1, and 77¾c for No. 2. Oats and corn nominal. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley nominal. Dressed hogs unsettled at $10 25@11. Receipts, 1000 bbls flour and 11,000 bus wheat; shipments, 1000 bbls flour and 4000 bus wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Provisions dull and drooping, but prices are unchanged. Petroleum: there is a small business in crude at 20@20¼c, refined at 30¾c. Whisky firm, at $1 for iron bound.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 17 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. The weather has moderated slightly with indications of snow. Mercury was down to 27 in the morning, and up to 31 at 4 P. M.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the packets.

The Wauanita, Bellevernon and Wild Duck, all from New Orleans, are among the first boats due.

The Maggie Hays departed last evening for New Orleans with an excellent trip on boat and barge. Pilots—Wm. Hall and Joseph Whitten.

The Glasgow departed for Nashville with only a moderate trip but she doubtless had engagements below. Pilots—Thos. Javens and Marsh Hays.

Several tow boats, it is expected, will get off to day or to morrow.

The R. C. Gray, Capt. Whittaker, will be the first boat out for St. Louis. She will get off on Friday or Saturday.

The Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

Quite a number of our insurance companies have sustained losses by steamboat disasters below. The Lizzie Gill is the last on the list.

Business continues very quiet at the landing, the offerings of freight for all points being very light, and it takes a good 7 to 10 days to pick up any thing like a trip.

—A case of considerable importance to steamboatmen has just been decided at St. Louis. Mr. Wm. J. Kribben, the treasurer of the Western Boatmen's Benevolent Association, was arrested three or four years ago on a charge of embezzlement, but the case was not made out, and he was discharged. He was charged then with being a defaulter for a large amount, and suit was brought against his securities. The case has been reached, which perhaps is the final. Alex. Martin, Esq., was appointed referee to adjust the accounts, and his report was filed Saturday. After going over the whole case and making careful examinations and correcting mistakes, the referee gives a judgment for $20,716 40 against the defendants. He says: "Upon the sum with which the securities and Mr. Kribben are chargeable. Mr. Kribben alone would be chargeable with a much larger sum under the evidence before me.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: Capt. John S. Shaw was on 'Change yesterday, and expresses himself as well satisfied with his visit to Pittsburgh. Upon presenting his claim for insurance on the Stonewall, the amount, $36,000, was paid over without one moment's unnecessary delay. By the insurance men of Pittsburgh he was treated in a kind and courteous manner.

—Parties have gone to prospect for a boat sunk some twenty-five years ago near the mouth of the St. Francis. It is said that a large amount of treasure was lost on board, and the prospectors are very sanguine of finding it.

—Negotiations are pending for the charter of the Pine Bluff, to run between Hickman and Cairo, connecting with the Northwestern and Illinois Central railroads.

—Capt. A. M. Hutchinson has put his fine side-wheel steamer Countess in the Yazoo and Memphis and Natchez trade as a tri weekly packet.

—There is a rumor that the steamer Arkansas has been sold at New Orleans to the White River Packet Company.

—The Hawk Eye No. 1 was recently purchased by Mr. Hutchens, a coal merchant, of Evansville. Price $5,000.

—There is at Evansville a large accumulation of freight for New Orleans.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 19.—15 bgs meal, Schomaker & L; 8 bbls, J Dennis; 9 tubs lard, 10 bbls dried fruit, 2 kgs a butter, O Shendam; 140 pkgs fish, Jas Conner; 25 bbls s wines, Little & Mechling; 25 do do, J H Wood & Co; 1 bbl s, Wm Jones; 5 do do, H S Quigley; 25 boxes candles, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 tcs beef, W B Hays & Son; 30 bbls oranges, J Deminzo; 10 bbls dried peaches, J Reppert & Co; 29 bbls flour, J Porterfield; 4 tierces sausage, 5 casks bacon, J H Parker; 8 bbls bacon, J Hanna & Co; 4 tierces beef, 3 casks ham, P Jones & Co; 9 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 73 bbls, Popp, Baker & Co; 20 bbls whisky, S Stein; 16 do do, J Seifreth; 8 bales hemp, Bently & Gerwig; 10 bbls whisky, F Evert; 1 cask bacon, Dalzell & Townsand; 25 bxs soap, J A Renshaw; 20 bbls sundries, Wm Mills; 6 bbls pork, Wm Rinehart; 1 car staves, Hastings & D; 1 do bone dust, Seward & Emerson; 10 tcs, lard, 10 bbls lard oil, Haworth & D; 30 do lard, J Dalzell; 5 bbls oil, A Kirkpatrick & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 19.—9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 4 do do, Zug & Co; McKnight & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 4 do Coleman, R & Co; 2 do do, Reese, G & D; 55 sks p nuts, I Dickey & Co; 9 bdls paper, W G Johnson & Co; 11 sks oats, 1 bbl sundries, 1 box butter, Adams & T; 11 bbls beans, 1 sack do, Vangorder & S; 17 bdls frames, McNish & Butler; 42 sks oats, 5 do rye, 5 do rags, Graham & M; 17 do d apples, Bruggerman & O; 178 sks oats, W H Nantker & Son; 63 bbls molas, S P Shriver & Co; 36 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 101 do do, 34 hhds sugar, W Haslage & Co; 17 hhds sugar, Arbuckles & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 19.—170 bbls flour, 129 pkgs do, Scott & Sheparb; 1 car corn, Kell & Ritcharts; 25 bxs soap, S Ewart & Co; 4 bdls scrap iron, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 2 cars limestone, Laughlin & Co; 2 bxs books, A W English; 1 car scrap iron, J Conway; 10 bales cotton, I Dickey & Co; 200 bbls flour, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins; 2 cars pig lead, T H Nevin & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schumaker & L; 100 do do, Watt, Lang & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 19.—1 car rye, 1 ds barley, J Rhodes & Co; 43 hides, Jas Callery; 1 car flaxseed, M B Suydam; 124 sks oats, lot onions, Schmidt & Duffy; 2 sks wool, M B & J H Fullerton; 178 sks oats, 2 do c seed, 1 car corn, E Knox & Son; 1 car lumber, J Nanz, 5 kgs feed, W G Brown; 25 bbls flour, S C McMasters; 2 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 100 bbls lime, Jos Craig; 1 car flour and feed, Geo Stewart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 19.—11 sks cloversead, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 cars limestone, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 bxs butter, 1 sack rags, L J Blanchard; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 3 dressed hogs, J Hoffman; 32 sks wheat, J Gray, Scott & Gisal; 44 sks oats, Graham & Marshall; 21 pkgs potatoes, J Marters; 63 cars coal, Kier Foster & Kier; 53 do do, Armstrong & Co; 9 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG and NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer

MESSENGER No. 2....Capt. JESSE DEAN,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 22d inst.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to GIBELSH & PORTER.

ja14

LOUISVILLE, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer

R. C. GRAY.....Capt. I. WHITTAKER,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 22d inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to GIBELSH & PORTER.

ja15

ALPERT & KOHLER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, No. 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to Custom Work. We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the fact that we are now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes for persons troubled with Corns, Bunions, or deformed feet, under the personal supervision of our Mr. ALPERT, formerly of Allegheny City, who will be pleased to see his old customers again. We have adopted Mr. Alpert's mode of measuring the foot, by which we can be safe in warranting easy and comfortable Boots and Shoes for the tenderest feet. Give us a trial and be convinced.

ALPERT & KOHLER,
38 Market street Pittsburgh, Pa.

DREKA

Importer and retail dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

J. E. SWINT.....J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,

No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.

Office and Warehouse, 263 LIBERTY STREET

All orders promptly attended to

30 CASKS PEARL ASH IN store and for sale, by J. B. CANFIELD

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the purification of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and we find they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most confirmed skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of many a patient, and restored him to perfect health.

DR. SCHENCK does not say that all cases of Pulmonary consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when judged by the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that the patient can scarcely walk across the room, and they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. Numerous testimonials can be given of cases in this city, and from abroad, where the lungs are very sad y diseased to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by DR. SCHENCK'S medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally effectual. DR. SCHENCK has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to heal scrofulies in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required to make new blood. Pulmonic Syrup will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are fresh meat, game, oysters, fish, and all farinaceous articles. Cocoa and Chocolate are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be carefully attended in order to make either food or medicine perform its proper functions. This is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was originated.

When the digestive organs are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a healthy and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will do the rest.

Pulmonic Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are used to cleanse and remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," but are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. One of these Pills often produces a wholesome, sick headache, pites, fit tions, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumpt on the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the liver of all clogging of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician in less than a speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicines, can be had gratis, or a copy by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7,50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Route for Sale.—A good paying route in Allegheny City can be bought by an energetic, responsible man, one who will give his entire attention to his route. None other need apply. Call to-day at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Birmingham needs a steam fire engine.

Allegheny City, financially, was never in a better condition.

The Paid Fire Department in Allegheny goes into operation next month.

The Pittsburgh steamers did effective service at the fire in Birmingham yesterday.

Mayor Callow had three disorderly cases before him yesterday, which were disposed of in the usual way.

If the hens hereabouts did as much "laying around" as the loafers, eggs would be plenty and very cheap.

Gentlemen desiring new furnished pleasant rooms for sleeping, and near to business, will find them advertised in to-day's paper.

In Jail.—Charles J. Ferdinand, who officiated as editor of the *Republic*, of this city, for a brief period, is said to be in jail in Cincinnati.

We have received a copy of the Atlantic Monthly and Godey's Lady Book for February, from W. A. Gildenfenny, of *No.* 45 Fifth avenue.

Charles Robinson was arrested by officer Fowler yesterday for disorly conduct, and was, in default of payment of a fine, committed for twenty days.

The elegant new building erected in the Seventeenth ward for public school purposes will be dedicated with interesting exercises to-morrow evening.

A meeting of the Consolidation Committee of the South Side was called for last evening, but no quorum was present and no business was transacted.

Baldwin Township possesses an anomaly in the matrimonial line, a female with two husbands, one white, the other a shade darker than Erebus, and all harmony and happy.

The members of the Water Committee of City Councils assembled last evening at their room and organized for 1870 by electing Mr. Henry Lloyd chairman and Mr. Murray Secretary.

A line of hose stretched across the track prevented the running of the Birmingham street cars during the fire yesterday. At one time ten cars were stopped at Railroad street.

Great preparations are being made for the Burns anniversary on Tuesday next. The occasion promises to be even more enjoyable than any of former years. It will be held in Masonic Hall.

Chief of Police Bowden, of Allegheny, will open an alderman's office in the Second ward, on the first of April next. He has two years to serve before the expiration of his magisterial term.

Henry and Christina Fuing, for assault and battery, on oath of J. G. Smith, were yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Shore. Similar charges were made against them before Alderman Thomas

Wm. Stewart was before Justice D. B Ferguson, of Mt. Washington, yesterday, charged with whipping his wife. He was put under bonds to keep the peace hereafter, and discharged upon payment of costs.

At the regular election Messrs. James L. Graham, A. Moore, D. De Haven, S. H. Bailey, John Bissell, G. G. Wetzach and Andrew Ackley were chosen directors of the Allegheny Savings Bank for the ensuing year.

Yesterday Andrew Lewis made information before Alderman Taylor against James Hunter, proprietor of a saloon on Liberty street, for selling liquor on Sunday. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Rev. Charles Hedges will be regularly installed pastor of the Grace (colored) Presbyterian Church this evening. The exercises will be held in the Public School Hall, Miller street. A number of ministers in the city will participate.

Street Committee.—The Street Committee met yesterday and organized by electing Dr. A. G. McCandless chairman. B. W. Morgan was the Doctor's competitor for the position. The vote stood twelve for McCandless and five for Morgan.

Bridget McDermott yesterday in an information before Alderman McMasters, charged Johanna Blank with abstracting from her trunk ten dollars during her absence serving a term in jail. The charge could not be proven and the girl was dismissed.

In the Official List of Committees of City Councils, published in yesterday's GAZETTE, the name of Geo. B. Chalmers, of the Water Committee, was printed *Chambers*. With this exception, the list was correctly given, according to the copy furnished.

Thomas Grogan, having taken an over quantity of "benzine" yesterday, went home and made an assault on Mr. Sine's saloon, on Wylie street, driving the proprietor out. He was arrested, and in default of a fine of $25 and costs was committed for thirty days.

Alleged Gambling House.—Jas. Quinn made informations before Alderman McMasters yesterday against Elijah Hall, for felonious assault, and keeping a gambling house on Third avenue. Quinn alleges he lost all his money in the house, and was then driven out of it by the proprietor with a hatchet. The accused gave bail for Court.

Thrown Out.—Yesterday morning a horse attached to a buggy in which Mr. John Morrow, of Allegheny, was seated, became frightened and ran away. Mr. Morrow was thrown out, had his arm broken and was otherwise severely injured. He was taken to the office of Dr. P. W. Heron, where the fracture was reduced and his injuries properly attended to.

The funeral of Mr. John McGrew, of Allegheny, took place yesterday afternoon. Services were held in the First Christian Church, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Page, Rev. J. R. Kerr and Rev. John McMillan, after which the remains were followed to their final resting place by a large concourse of friends who had gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

William Taylor, an old vagabond residing in Virgin alley, got drunk last night and drove his wife and little child out of the house, and kept them out in the cold from 8 o'clock until 12. An officer was then sent for and Taylor taken to the lock-up, where he was provided with quarters until this morning, when the Mayor will probably make provision for him for the next thirty days.

Thomas Kingston made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Charles H. Simmons, an "informer," with false pretence, the alleged offence consisting in obtaining five dollars, together with the amount of costs to settle a suit before Alderman Shore against Kingston for selling liquor on Sunday and then neglecting to settle the case. Simmons was held for a hearing.

An indignant Benedict appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday for the purpose of making information against his affectionate companion for false pretence, she having *pretended* and circulated reports to the effect that he had attempted, by means of poison, to assist her to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The magistrate failed to comprehend the matter and declined to entertain the case.

Wm. Dorris, a big leafer, who is in the habit of annoying defenceless women and children, went into a house on Wylie avenue yesterday, occupied by a widow lady and her children. He had with him a cavalry saber, with which he threatened to kill the inmates of the house, and drove them out of doors. He was arrested, and the Mayor committed him to jail for thirty days in default of a fine of $25.

Assault and Battery.—Geo. W. Rose and August Geisler, hotel runners, got into a difficulty at the Union Depot, Tuesday night, when, it is alleged that Geisler struck Rose with his fist in the eye, whereupon Rose returned the favor by striking Geisler over the head with a lamp. Rose was arrested and taken to the lock up where he deposited $30 for his appearance at 7 o'clock yesterday, and not appearing at the proper time his "recognizance was forfeited." He, in order to get "square," made an information charging Geisler with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Female Bruisers in Virgin Alley—Row Between Kate Welsh and Frank Foster—Frank Wounded and Kate Arrested.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last evening the peaceful and quiet denizens of Virgin alley above Smithfield street, were aroused from their slumbers, if any of them sleep between dark and daylight, by cries of "fight," "watch," "murder," etc., which it was afterwards ascertained proceeded from Morrison's court. The cause of this untimely though not uncommon disturbance in that locality, was a free fight in which Frank Foster and Kate Welsh, two notorious *nymphs du pave*, were the principals. There was a difference between the two frail creatures who, it appears, occupy rooms on opposite sides of the court, and they met on neutral ground in the centre of the court to settle their quarrel. In the first round Frank knocked Kate down, and as they were not fighting under the rules of the "P. R," did not wait for her to get up, but proceeded to take advantage of the situation. While Kate was down, and Frank on top of her beating, biting and choking her, the former drew a jack knife, with which she stabbed Frank in the side. This ended the fight. Frank at once released her hold and cried murder, then laid down and tried to die. Some of her friends who had been watching the fight, carried her into the house and another ran for a physician, several of whom were summoned, but refused to obey the call. In the meantime an officer had arrived and arrested Kate, who was taken to the lock-up. Captain Reid, at the solicitation of Frank's friends, sent for Dr. Murdoch, who visited the injured woman, and found the wound to be a very slight one. Kate was locked up and will have a hearing this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Melling, Estep & Co.'s Glass Works Destroyed—Loss over $12,000—Partially Insured.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday a disastrous conflagration occurred at the extensive glass factory of Melling, Estep & Co., situated at the corner of Twenty-second (late Page) and Jane streets, East Birmingham, by which the flattening room, cutting room and packing house were totally destroyed.

The fire originated in the straw loft over the packing room, it is thought, by a spark from a flue, as when first discovered smoke was issuing from the roof over the straw loft. The alarm was given and the fire department of the South Side and the Duquesne engine of this city were soon at the scene of the conflagration, but the fire had made such headway as to render it impossible for the firemen to extinguish it, and their efforts were exerted to prevent it from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

The building destroyed was a large frame about 60x100 feet, and there was a large stock of "double thick" glass on hand. The loss will not, it is thought, fall below $15,000. There is an insurance of $7,000 upon the stock and building destroyed in the following companies: Enterprise of Cincinnati, $500; Citizens of Pittsburgh, $500; Hartford, Connecticut, $3,000; North American, Philadelphia, $3,000. The works, we understand, will be rebuilt immediately.

Fifth Avenue Sewer.

The report of Viewers appointed to make assessment for the payment of the costs of construction of the Fifth avenue sewer, does not appear to be satisfactory. Property owners residing in the Seventh and Eleventh wards, who have been assessed, protest against the payment of the assessments. A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Franklin street school house relative the affair. The meeting organized by calling Mr. Kelley to the chair and appointing Mr. Sackett Secretary.

Capt. Ward then offered the following:

Resolved, That we, the property holders of the Seventh and Eleventh wards, resist by all civil measures the payment of the unjust assessments for the construction of the Fifth avenue sewer.

After considerable discussion the question on the resolution was called for and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting adjourned subject to call.

Remarkable Case of Longevity.

One of the most remarkable cases of longevity of the present decade, is that of Mrs. Olivia Lynn, at present residing in Brownsville, Fayette county. Mrs. Lynn was born near Alexandria, Va., on the 5th of January, 1764, and is now one hundred and six years of age. She is the mother of eight children, five of whom are yet living. She has fifty-six grand children, two hundred great grand children, and has lived to see children of the fifth generation. She came to Fayette county from Virginia among the first settlers, and has never been outside of its boundaries since. Notwithstanding her age, she is hale and hearty, enjoying good health. On the one hundred and fifth anniversary of her birthday she walked from Brownsville, a distance of three miles to the country, and returned next day.

The "Star" Disaster.

The Coroner's jury called to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Alexander, returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that the deceased, Mrs. Alexander, came to her death by an unavoidable accident caused by the sinking of the Star, striking the pier opposite Bellaire City in the Ohio river, operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and upon investigation of the case we find that there were suitable signal lights on all the piers, but by the cause of fog or smoke the pilot could not discover them in time to prevent striking the pier, and we further find that the captain, pilots, engineers and all the hands were at their proper posts and did all they could to save the deceased, and also to save the steamboats and barges.

Insane.

A singular case of insanity was brought to the notice of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It appears that Miss Catharine Cable, aged about 55 years, for over twenty years has made her home at the residence of Mr. Cornelius, on Neville Island. Recently she resided in Allegheny, still making her home with Mr. Cornelius, and a few days ago she returned home evidently insane on the subject of matrimony. Monday evening she made an attempt to cut her throat with a butcher knife, but was discovered and the attempt frustrated. Tuesday she was brought to the city, and yesterday the case was brought before the Court on a petition, which was received, and ten o'clock this morning fixed for a hearing.

Another Burglary.

J. D. Thompson of the firm of J. D. Thompson & Co., made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging John Bane and Daniel Stewart with burglary. It appears that the store of the firm of J. D. Thompson & Co., at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, was entered by burglars on Tuesday evening, when six revolvers valued at fifty dollars and six dollars in money were stolen. Two colored men were in the alley and saw the men coming out and recognized one of them, Mr. Thompson was informed of the fact and yesterday morning a warrant was issued and the accused arrested and locked up for a hearing. The goods and money have not yet been recovered.

Held for Trial.

Charles Chambers *alias* James Daily, the confidance man, an account of whose operations and arrest we published yesterday, was, after a hearing before Commissioner Gamble, committed to jail for trial at the next term of the United States Court, for uttering counterfeit money. He stated that he resided at No. 211 East Fifty-second street, New York. At first he insisted that his name was Daily, but when asked by the Commissioner if he had not sent a telegram to his wife the evening after his arrest, addressing her as Mrs. Chambers, he admitted the fact, and also admitted that his name was Chambers. He stated that this was his first offence.

Fatal Accident.

James McCrystal, a boy who resided at Steubenville, was killed on the Panhandle Railroad near Hanlin's Station, Saturday night last. It appears that he and William Martin, another boy, also a resident of Steubenville, got on a freight train at the latter place, about half past eleven o'clock Saturday night, to steal a ride to this city. They were on the platform between the cars, from whence McCrystal fell to the track and the cars passed over him. Martin came on to the city, and the next morning the body of his companion was found at the place stated, horribly mutilated. It was removed to Steubenville for burial.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, January 18.—The case of McClurkan vs. Thompson, previously reported, was resumed and a question of law was raised and argued at considerable length, which was held over by the Court until Thursday morning.

The Coal Bluff Mining Company vs. The Wenona Coal Company. Action to recover amount alleged to be due plaintiffs for towing. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

134. Reineman vs. Hervey.
34. McCullough vs. White Trustee.
94. Rees vs. Morrow.
82. Hill, Patterson & Co vs. Baker & Hanlon.
86. Flinn vs. Graham.
105. Greer & Boyd vs. Tomlinson.
106. Smith vs. Yough. Iron and Coal Co.
110. The Citizens Oil Ref'g Co. vs. Dilworth & Benny.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, January 19.—John Franz vs Jones & Laughlins. Action for damages, previously reported. On trial.

Judge Collier will hold court in the Common Pleas Court room Thursday, and Judge Sterrett will resume the case above reported, in the Quarter Sessions room, and after it is concluded, will go on with the regular list, in order to expedite business.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

55. Scott vs. Roseburgh et ux.
384. Shields vs. McAboy.
98. Hassinger vs. Patton's Executors.
22. Rogers & Bro. vs. Hays.
24. Horner vs. Abbott.
41. Bradshaw vs. Duff.
42. Com. for use vs. Baker.
33. " " " " Taylor.
44. " " " " Pierce.
45. " " " " Smith.
46. " " " " Huey.
51. Sproul vs. Tilton.
57. Davis & Bro. vs. Schalk.
58. Stein vs. Hutchison.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted o record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Tuesday, January 18, 1870:

Thomas Connolly, guardian, to Jas. D. Orr, Nov. 20, 1869; 34 ft. front of heirs in lot 30 by 100 feet, on No. 87 Grant st.; $1,400.

Robert D. Gibson et ux to John Glasby, Sept. 23 1869; 16⅔ by 80 feet on Perry street, Reserve township; $400.

John Makori to Peter Augustine, Aug. 21, 1869; 25 x 80 feet on Tower St. Carr township; $100.

Frank Tiernan to John Bailey, Jan. 1, 1869; lot No. 8 in Robert Bell's plan, 18th ward, Pittsburgh; $2.

George M. Warner to Charles King, Sept. 19, 1866; 20 by 100 feet on Calvin street, Borough of Allegheny; $100.

James M. Woo burn to Edward ireman, December 8, 1869; north end of lot Nos. 60 and 71 in Nevin's plan, Lower St., 21 feet front by 100 deep; $600.

Joseph Sayers to H. R. Williamson April 1 1867; lot on Liberty street, corner of Bedford street and Mountain railway, Allegheny; $7,000.

Peter W. Reid to Wm. Jones, January 1, 1870, 24 by 80 feet on Sarah street, 4th Knoxville; $2,150.

Sheriff Duley to No. 2 W. Shafer, December 14 1869; 1 acre and 140 perches with buildings in Upper St., Clair township; $400.

WEDNESDAY, January 19.

Joseph Kirkpatrick to Wm. Bradley, June 15, 1869; lot 24 by 129 feet on Addison street, Allegheny; $800.

Joseph Wilkerson Mr. Mary A. Arthurs, Aug. 1 10, 1869; lot 14½ by 65½ feet on corner of Liberty and Wood streets, Pittsburgh; $2,000.

W. H. Radley to Cathariae Ann Brand, Jan. 18, 1870; 1 acre and 4½ perches in Fawn township; $100.

Wm. White to W. H. Bradley, June 18, 1869; the above described lot, being same conveyed by Bradley to A. L. and J. Bowen, Nov. 10, 1869; lot 87½ by 321½ Bagaley's Lane, Allegheny; $1,000.

Thomas Connolly to Francis Fitzgerald, Dec. 30, 1867; lots Nos. 26 and 27, Wood's plan, Chartiers township; $1,000.

Peter Coll to John Coll, Jan. 13, 1870; lot 20 by 56 feet on Fleming street, Allegheny; $1,500.

John Carr to Mrs. Mary Carr, Jan. 1, 1870; 1 lot at 18 by 140 by 185 feet, Canal street, Allegheny; $450.

Wm. Howard to Henry Nan, July 29, 1867; lot 21 x 80 on Centre street, 16th ward, Pittsburgh; $200.

Hugh Magee to Micha. O'Hara, Dec. 30, 1869; lease of lot 21 by 100 feet on Vickory street, 6th ward, Pittsburgh at a yearly rent of; $40.

John Shaler to Mrs. Esther Shaler, John H. Page, Jr., D. Joseph Phillips, John C. Matthews, Jr., Wm. Boettler, G. L. H. Fritter, A. Phillips, Wm. Boettler, G. L. H. Fritter, and D. S. Bingham, Dec. 30, 1869; 30 acres and 33 perches of land in Union township; $4,749.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. John Broughams' drama of the of "Red Light, or the Signal of Danger" was presented at the Opera House last night by Mr. Canning's excellent company. The house was well filled and the audience was apparently well pleased with the rendition of the drama. It will be repeated this evening for the last time. Friday evening Miss Georgia Dixon, the pleasing young actress and general favorite will take a benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Mr. C. C. Coffin, the "Carleton" of the Boston *Journal*, will lecture at the Academy under the auspices of the G. A. R. Subject—"China and the Chinese question in America." A more interesting subject could not have been selected at this time, and there is no one who could handle it more effectively than "Carleton." No reserved seats.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The interest which has been manifested in the Orphans' Fair since the opening night has not abated, and the Hall is crowded every evening with visitors. The excitement over some of the articles being voted for is on the increase.

Western University.

The Western University comes before the public with exercises of more than usual interest for the next eight or ten days. This morning we give notice in our advertising columns of the exhibition of the Preparatory Department, under the charge of Mr. Levi Ludden, and never in better hands for such or any other emergencies. Then there are the splendid lectures of Prof. Barker, of Yale, on the spectroscope, the course occupying two nights, Monday and Tuesday next, at the Academy of Music. We learn that the demand for tickets to this course is very great. They are to be illustrated by splendid experiments, the splendid spectroscope and powerful battery of the University being put at Prof. B's disposal. Then on the Friday following the Juniors are to give us their views on subjects and matters generally. The University, of late, has found it easy to attract audiences to this latter class of entertainments.

Card.

Wm. Semple, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and a kind and discriminating public, for their very liberal patronage extended to him for so many years, and respectfully informs them of his removal from the different premises with a large stock of goods and some extra bargains in fancy and staple goods suitable for the present season, which are now open for inspection, and as usual will be offered at very low prices, thereby rendering all clearance sales unnecessary. During the past season, owing to the great throng many of our customers could not be waited on. In the future, arrangements will be made so that all can be waited on promptly, pleasantly and profitably, by able and experienced assistants, at 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Annual Election.

At the annual election for officers of the Allegheny County Medical Society the following were chosen:—President, T. J. Gallaher; Vice President, J. C. Maginni; Recording Secretary, W. H. Daly; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. H. Snodgrass; Corresponding Secretary, W. Smody; Treasurer, N. McDonald; Censor, T. W. Shaw; Delegates to the American Medical Association, which will meet at Washington—Drs. Snodgrass, Spear, McCarrall, Pollock, Sample, McCance, Bruce, Wood and Mowry. McCance, Bruce, Wood and Mowry. Delegates to the State Medical Society, which will meet in Philadelphia —Drs. Walker, Daly, Gilmore, James Miller, Huselton, Hezlep, Rhodes, Grouard, Jillson, Foster, Bruce, Shaw, Savage, Speer, Maginni, Knox, Vankirk, Semple, Snodgrass and Gallaher.

Was it Larceny?

Yesterday morning John Bensenhauser called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and stated that some one had stolen from his premises at Glendale Station, Fort Wayne Railroad, the evening before, a horse and light spring wagon. He made information charging George Nuschbaum with the larceny. Soon after a couple of boys brought the missing property to the Mayor's office, stating that they had picked it up in the Sixth ward, at an early hour in the morning. The owner thus came in possession of the property and withdrew the suit. It is probable some tired but bold traveler, without any intention at larceny, thus helped himself on his journey toward the city.

Congenial Spirits.

John McBride and his wife appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, he as prosecutor and she as defendant, in an assault and battery case. She hit him in the eye, he said. She claimed the attack as justifiable, alleging that John had come into the house intoxicated and threw a bucket of water maliciously into the flour barrel, destroying the last of its contents, and refusing to furnish money for replacing it. The Alderman preferred to let the case be settled at Court, and held Isabella accordingly for trial.

"To the Rescue."

Miss Annie E. Dickinson, for her second lecture at the Academy of Music, on Saturday night, has selected "To the Rescue," one of the most popular of her discourses. There will be no reserved seats, and the tickets will be sold at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth street. That another immense audience will assemble at the Academy on the occasion is almost a foregone conclusion, and the wiser ones will appreciate the advantage of purchasing tickets before starting for the place.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Committee, no matter how large the assemblage, will not permit any chairs to be placed in the aisles. Considerable difficulty was experienced in enforcing this rule Tuesday evening, but it must be rigidly adhered to. Every consideration for the law, and the safety of the audience necessitates this action. *The aisles must be kept clear.* A moment's thought will convince any of the reasonableness of the rule, and it is hoped that those attending Saturday night will bear it in mind. The Committee will endeavor to the utmost of their ability to accommodate all, but in this respect shall insist on strict compliance with the regulations.

Each Day increases the reputation of Pier, Dannals & Co. as brewers. Whenever a person wishes a wholesome and nourishing drink, he asks for their cream ale, and is always satisfied.

Persons desirous of having their horses kept for the winter, can be accommodated by calling on W. BURKE, JR., No. 102 Seventh avenue.

Where the Wages Go—Sober Thoughts for Workingmen.

[From the New York Evening Post, Jan. 8.]

Why is it that so many of the families of the laboring men in our towns and cities live in such a poor beggardly way, and in so many damp, dark basements, and up in such close, confined, ricketty old atticks? Many of the heads of these families receive good wages, and get their pay every week or month regularly. But where, in too many cases, do their wages go to? Not to the banker, the grocer, the butcher, the merchant; they go for strong drink, ale and beer, which do not strengthen the physical man. Franklin taught the printers of London that cold water was better than ale; and cold water has lost none of its virtues in 140 years.

The cost of tippling is in the aggregate enormous. The inquiry is often made, how are so many drinking houses sustained? Let us see. Twenty men, at 10 cents a day, will pay one of the "tippling shops" $2,190 a year. A man who pays 50 cents a day for "drinks," pays $109 50 a year. This is the interest on $1,564 at 7 per cent., at simple interest. This sum, 30 cents a day, amounts in ten years to $1,171 95. All this is wasted, paid out for "an enemy that steals away a man's brains," and robs him and his family of every comfort. Intoxicating liquors give neither strength to the body, vigor to the mind, resolution to the will, elevation to morals nor dignity to character. Strong drug drags a man down from his high estate, depraves all his appetites, and leaves him in want and misery, the mere wreck and semblance of a man.

The constant use of intoxicating liquors makes hard times for many a man; thus, a family of five persons will consume four barrels of flour a year, or 1,056 pounds of bread. This is nearly three pounds a day. Good flour can be bought now at $7 a barrel; four times seven makes $28; and thirty cents a day for drinks is $109 50, or $82 50 more per year than the bread for a family of five persons costs. "But," says A., "I only take two drinks a day." Very well, you pay then for your drinks $73 a year; *only* $45 more than you pay for the bread consumed by your whole family, if it contains five persons. This sum would provide tea and coffee for them.

Here, then, we see that the man who pays seven cents a day for liquor spends a sum sufficient to supply his family with bread, tea and coffee for the year. Is it strange that times are hard—that men complain of the Government, and charge that it oppresses them with onerous taxes? The above figures show men tax themselves; and how they *tax property* too.

In 1868 the Inebriate Asylum cost the taxpayers of this city $144,472 40. While the amount of money paid by the city for flour for all its hospitals, asylums, and for the relief of the poor, was only $102,573 38.

The outdoor poor cost the city, in 1868, $122,228 64. How much of this could be charged to intemperance?

The number of persons committed to the workhouse in this city in 1868 was 15,738. The Commissioners say, "a considerable proportion of the committals is for intoxication." The police stations, the prisons, the almshouses, the penitentiary, the miserable homes, all tell of the work of intemperance. It is the great curse of the land—it feeds upon the wages of labor, and like the horse-leech's daughter, "it cries give, give," until all is gone of health, character, life.

The Latest River Disaster.

An inquest was held upon the body of the unfortunate victim of the wreck of the Star, at the Bellaire bridge. The Captain testified that he was on deck at the time; that owing to the smoke of a steamer that had preceded them a few minutes, the lights on the piers could not be seen in time to straighten up for the passage through. He immediately, however, ordered her to be backed, and the attempt was made, but such was the force of the current that no visible effect was seen. The barge forward on the left struck, swinging the steamer around broadside against the next pier. She immediately creeled over; the Captain seized the little girl, daughter of the chambermaid, and jumped on the pier with her, and told her mother to follow at once. She hesitated a moment, but finally jumped, and fell among the coal and rubbish piled on the pier by the collision. The Captain took hold of her hand and was pulling her out, when just at that moment the side of one of the barges turned up on its edge, creeled over on the woman, and forced him to relinquish his hold on her. Finally the side of the barge slid off the pier and floated away, when the woman was discovered where they had seen her last. She was at once taken on the pier; whence she and the others were removed by the steamer Harrison. They were on the pier about fifteen minutes. The woman was taken to the National House. She was sensible when taken up on the pier, and told the Captain that she would die. The Captain also stated that there were twenty-four persons on board, all of whom were saved and accounted for, except one, a German, whose name he could not give. He thought he was on one of the barges that broke away.

A JOINT meeting of the United States Indian Commission, Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner Parker, was held on Saturday at the Department of the Interior. After a prayer by ex Governor Lane, of Ind., Secretary Harlan asked Mr. Brunot, chairman of the commission, to give an account of the trip made in the Indian territory by himself and colleagues, Commissioners Dodge and Bishop White, which he did briefly. Commissioner Colyer was then asked to repeat his report of the day previous on Arizona and New Mexico. The Secretary of the Interior urged on the Congressional committees the value of the services of this commission, which he said, although it had only been in existence six months, had visited half the Indian tribes in the Union, at an expense so small that they had spent less than one third of the small appropriation of $26,000, and had served wholly without pay. He hoped Congress would continue the commission permanently. Commissioner Bishop said that the serious objection to the present management of tribes was the constant change of agents and sometimes of policy. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said he thought we should make no more treaties with the Indians. General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, complained of the want of discretionary powers in the expenditure of money or supplies for Indians. It frequently happened that some trifling clause in the act defining the appropriations kept the money tied up in his hands for months. He had now over $100,000 for the Navajoes, which he could not use for this restriction. He believed in abolishing the treaty system, and thought reservations essential. Commissioner Colyer made an earnest appeal for the Indians in Alaska, giving a favorable account both of the people and of the country.

—The State constabulary Tuesday night made a descent upon four of the principal gambling saloons in Boston. They arrested eighty-seven persons and seized the gambling paraphernalia. Those arrested were fined yesterday in the Municipal Court from $20 to $25 each, making a total of $1,700.

THERE arrived in Cincinnati recently, over the Kentucky Central Railroad, a single car containing horses valued at $11,700. The horses were purchased at the sale of Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington, Ky., and were being brought North by their owners. On the way up the freight train ran off the track, and every car was more or less smashed up, with the exception of the car in which was the valuable cargo of horseflesh. The lot embraced a fine, large mare, three years old, "Mambrino Queen," by Dr. Herr's "Mambrino Patchen," full brother to "Lady Thorne," price $5,000; a two-year old brown stallion, "Mambrino Thorne," same stock, price $1,500. These were purchased by Owen Tuller, of Terre Haute, Indiana. There was also in the lot a bay gelding, seven years old, price $350, purchased by Mr. W. H. Wilson, formerly of Cynthiana, Ky., and a fine "Abdallah" bay mare, "Fanny Miller," purchased by T. P. Murray, of Terre Haute, of James Martin, of Cynthiana, for $600.

A MEMORIAL just submitted to Congress by the managers of the thirty seven furnaces located in the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna regions of Pennsylvania—that is, the Anthracite region—states the average cost of making Pig Iron in that busy region at $20 16-100 in the first six months of 1869. The men who unite in this statement make 270,000 tuns of Pig Iron per annum, and some of them are personally known to us as of unimpeachable character. If Anthracite Iron is or can be made cheap in this country, they can and do so make it. Yet they testify that it costs them $26 68 100, which is barely 85 cents per tun less than the $26 68 100 which the Mahoning Valley Iron men certify to be the cost of their Pig Iron made with Bituminous Coal.

—At Cincinnati George Seel, a German, undertook the taking of forty-one pints of medicated warm water in less than twenty four hours to cure rheumatism. He began at seven o'clock Monday evening, at twelve o'clock had taken twenty nine pints and was suffering excruciating pain, Tuesday morning he died. A man named Roschenborn, who prescribed for him, has been arrested. He says it is a recipe he procured from a butcher in the old country.

—The remains of Hon. Charles Durkee, Governor of Utah, were interred at Kenosha, Wisconsin, yesterday. A large concourse, including the city Government, fire department, &c., attended the funeral.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton steady, uplands 11¾d, Orleans 12¾d; sales 15,000 bales. California wheat, 9s 1d. red western 7s 8d, white 8s 3d. Flour 21s. Corn at 27s 9d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s. Pork dull at 102s 6d. Beef 102s. Lard dull 69s. Cheese 71s Bacon 57s 6d. Naval stores firmer. Turpentine 28s 6d.

LONDON, January 19.—Tallow buoyant and unchanged. Sugar 30s 3d. Refined petroleum firm. Common rosin easier. Linseed oil 30s. Sterling 28.

CHICAGO, January 19.—Live Hogs are in fair demand at $8,50@8,60 for common; $8,75@9,10 for fair to medium; $9,15@9,35 for good to choice, and $9,50@9 62½ for extra. Cattle in fair demand at $4,40@5,75 for fair to good steers, $5,50@6,25 for fair to medium, and $6,55@7 for good smooth steers.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—Cotton quiet and steady at 24½@24¾c. Receipts 842 bales, exports 530 bales. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn 90c. Oats 65c. Hay $25. Bran $27. Lard 17@18c. Bulk shoulders 12c, sides 10.

DIED:

CARTWRIGHT—On Tuesday night, January 18, 1870 at 8 o'clock, MARY FRANCES, youngest daughter of R. W. and G. H. Cartwright, aged 12 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 943 Beaver street, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES A. PEEBLES, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 42 corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN WARE ROOMS can be found, all the rigid and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices ranging from $5 to $100. Hearses prepared for funerals. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all open day and night. Embalming if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, UNDERTAKERS,

No. 424 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au17

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL

BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBIT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

STEAM PUMP.

Office, 882 PENN STREET.

Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

NOW COMPLETE

de4

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,

Wishing to purchase a nice present for their friends for a

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Would do well to stop in and examine my stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of the most desirable patterns just received at

W. G. DUNSEATH'S,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

86 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVAL.

Merchants Fire Ins. Co., Chicago,

ASSETS, $841,648 03.

MARKET FIRE INS. CO., N. Y.,

Participation.

ASSETS, $682,811 40.

Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Hartford,

ASSETS, $400,000 00.

EDWARD I. HUGHES, Agent,

Removed to 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. j12:480

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Watches! Watches! Watches!

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Howard Watches, Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, U. S. Watches,

Ladies Gold Watches very cheap. Fine Watches carefully repaired at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

PHŒNIX ROLL FOUNDRY,

Cor. LIBERTY and 24TH STREETS.

BOLLMAN & BACALEY,

Manufacturers of Superior

Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls & Pinions.

ja18

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pelpress' popular fish stand, No. 55 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

CORNER OF SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE FOR RENT.—The large room and cellar, second and third floors, the large hall on fourth floor over both stores, and the hall over two dwellings on Fifth avenue. All connected by stairway with entrance on Fifth avenue. This is the best business location for rent in either city. Enquire of S. CUTHBERT & SONS. 39 Sixth avenue. ja19

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—By a small family a GIRL to do general housework. Enquire at 37 Smithfield street. f.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER at Dixmont Hospital. None need apply unless they are of good moral character, attentive to business, and can bring good recommendations. For information enquire of McCANDLESS, JAMISON & CO., 103 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.—A respectable SITUATION by a young man who has had considerable experience in the family grocery and provision business, book-keeping and merchandising generally. Unexceptionable references. Address B. C., GAZETTE office.

WANTED.—Sealed Proposals will be received for one week for ten thousand (10,000) FEET OF CURB STONE, to be delivered in Pittsburg or Lawrenceville. Must be of Freeport or Baden stone.

CASH will be at on delivery, retaining a percentage for fulfillment of contract. Address, HILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate Agents, Lawrenceville.

WANTED.—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 61 St. Clair Street, BOYS (GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of